

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
CONTENTS***Middle East & North Africa*

Vol V No 079

23 April 1979

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

PLO Executive Committee Meets in Damascus 22 April [VOP]	A 1
Ya'qub Holds Press Conference on Nahariya Operation [VOP]	A 1
'Arafat: UN Must Salvage Situation Created by Carter [VOP]	A 2
'Arafat Speaks at Arab Medical Conference in Beirut [VOP]	A 2

ARABIAN PENINSULA

KUWAIT

Government Severs Diplomatic Relations With Egypt	C 1
Natural Gas Prices Raised 4.9 Percent	C 1

SAUDI ARABIA

Foreign Ministry Issues Statement on Lebanon	C 1
--	-----

EGYPT

As-Sadat Decree Dissolves Parliament, Sets Elections	D 1
People's Assembly Law Amendments	D 1
Ghali on Treaty, U.S., U.S.S.R., Palestinians	D 2
Senior Appointments to Ministry of Interior Announced	D 4
Military Delegation Leaves for United States	D 4

IRAQ

Ba'thist Haddad Rebukes Iraqi Communist Party	E 1
Foreign Minister Sends Cable to Waldheim	E 3
CP Leader Reportedly Deported; Others Facing Trial	E 4
Government Reportedly Ready To Help Gulf States	E 4
Foreign Minister Confers With Cuban Minister Font	E 5
Al-Jalil, Font Discussion	E 5
Severance of Relations With Egypt Discussed With Envoys	E 5

JORDAN

Crown Prince Denies Rift With King Husayn	F 1
\$15 Million in Aid Received From United States	F 1
UK Grants Loan for Agricultural Development	F 1
VOP: Former Minister Zayd Gets 3-Year Prison Term	F 1
AD-DUSTUR Protests U.S. 'Gunboat Diplomacy' in Gulf [22 Apr]	F 2
Pakistani Military Delegation Arrives in Amman	F 2

LEBANON

Al-Huss Meets With U.S. Ambassador	G 1
Butrus Answers Questions on Current Developments	G 1
Prime Minister Al-Huss Comments on Situation in South	G 1
Haddad Lifts Siege on An-Naaurah for 2 Hours	G 2
VOL Reports Syrian Shelling of Southern Beirut Suburbs	G 2
Phalangist Leader Al-Jumayyil Discusses Situation [VOL]	G 3
Sham'un Defends Major Haddad's Actions	G 4

SYRIA

Foreign Minister Receives 'Arafat, PLO Officials	H 1
Arab League Official Arrives, Meets With Khaddam	H 1
Party Official Receives Zimbabwe Delegation	H 1
Radio Urges Quick Trial of Sa'd Haddad	H 2
Damascus Daily Urges Firm Arab Stance To Thwart Haddad	H 3

NORTH AFRICA

ALGERIA

APS Denies Egyptian Referendum Reflects Popular Desires	I 1
PFLP Leader Habash Arrives, Comments on Middle East	I 1

LIBYA

JANA Calls Egyptian Referendum 'Worst Forgery in History'	I 3
Tripoli Radio Says U.S. 'Missile Groups' Stationed on Border	I 4
Romanian Deputy Prime Minister Patan Holds Talks	I 4
Government Denies State Council of Chad Statement on Troops	I 5

ISRAEL

Begin Congratulates As-Sadat on Results of Referendum	N 1
Details on Nahariya Attack, IDF Statement Reported	N 1
Further Details	N 1
22 Apr Cabinet Meeting Ends, Official Statement Made	N 3
Defense Minister Weizman Postpones Visit to Egypt	N 3
Egyptian Reaction to Postponement	N 3
Dayan Departs for Far East; Makes Remarks	N 4
Further Details on Trip Route	N 7
22 Apr Press Reacts to Release of Soviet 'Prisoners of Zion'	N 7
Soviet Prisoners' Release Viewed as Gesture	N 8
Weizman Interviewed on Political, Military Issues	N 8
Haddad Interviewed on Army, Relations With UNIFIL	N 19
20 Apr Begin Meeting With U.S. Delegation Reported	N 20

IRAN

Former Army Chief of Staff Assassinated	R 1
Bazargan Takes Charge of Foreign Ministry	R 1
Foreign Ministry Warns Mexican, U.S. Governments on Shah	R 2
Thousands Gather at Khomeyni's Residence To Express Solidarity	R 2
Khomeyni Addresses Saudi Religious Delegation	R 2
Tehran Reports Khomeyni Speech in Qom 22 April	R 3
PARS Reports Lebanese Shi'ite Leader in Tehran	R 3

Tehran Reports Taleqani Speech in Qom 20 April	R 4
Taleqani on Communism 21 April	R 4
Meeting With Shari'at-Madari	R 6
Yardi Meets With Leading Police Officials	R 6
Deputy Prime Minister Sabbaghian Talks to Media	R 6
Heavy Fighting Erupts Over Kurdish Democratic Party Meeting	R 7
Casualty List	R 7
'Intense' Shooting 21 April	R 7
Army Intervenes	R 8
Cease-fire Measures	R 8
Cease-fire Agreement	R 9
Clashes Continue 22 April	R 9
Religious Leader Urges End	R 10
AFP: 180 Die in Clashes	R 10
Sanandaj Committee Issues Announcement on End of Sit-In	R 10
Armenian, Muslim Ceremonies Held in Esfahan	R 11
Kordestan Army Division Parades 18 April	R 11
SAVAK Informers, Employees Arrested in Sari	R 11
Ardabil Court Sentences Two People to Death	R 12
Former Khorramshahr Military Official Executed	R 12
Cuban Delegation Arrives in Tehran 22 April	R 12
Commerce Minister Discusses Ties With Brazilian Envoy	R 13
Diplomatic Relations Reportedly To Be Resumed With Libya	R 13
Tudeh Party Delegation Visits PLO Office in Tehran [VOP]	R 13
Entezam Interviewed on Revolution, Relations With PLO	R 13
[London AL-HAWADITH 20 Apr]	
NVOI Demands Purges in Revolutionary Committees	R 17
LATE REPORT: Further on Naqadeh Fighting	R 20

SOUTH ASIA

AFGHANISTAN

Taraki Scores Iranian, Pakistani Interference	S 1
Increased Rebel Activity Reported on Anniversary Eve	S 1

PAKISTAN

Ziaul Haq Announces New Cabinet, Addresses News Conference	S 2
Haq: Pakistan Will Not Sacrifice National Honor for Aid	S 5
Haq on Nuclear Energy	S 5
PRC Trade Delegation Arrives for Talks	S 6
Exchange Protocol Signed	S 6

PLO EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETS IN DAMASCUS 22 APRIL

JN221656 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1615 GMT
22 Apr 79 JN

[Text] The PLO Executive Committee met in Damascus today under brother Abu 'Ammar, chairman of the committee and general commander of the revolution forces. The meeting was attended by brother Khalid al-Fahum, chairman of the Palestine National Council.

Our correspondent has learned that during a lengthy meeting the Executive Committee discussed the latest Palestinian developments and the current Arab and international situation, particularly the Lebanese situation and the escalation of military activities by the isolationist-Zionist alliance.

YA'QUB HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE ON NAHARIYA OPERATION

JN221849 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1745 GMT 22 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Following the success of the heroic fedayeen operation carried out by the group named after martyr Nayif Dudin, brother Tal'at Ya'qub, secretary general of the Palestinian Liberation Front [PLF], held a press conference today in which he declared that four Palestinian fedayeen belonging to the front were able to shock the enemy entity when they broke into Nahariya settlement last night. During the fedayeen operation a large number of enemy personnel were killed or wounded.

Following the 6-hour clash in Nahariya, the fedayeen were able to take three hostages. They held them captive in a boat at sea, where a battle ensued in which two Palestinian fedayeen were martyred and two taken prisoner after being wounded. The hostages were killed.

The Palestinian heroes distributed a statement in Nahariya addressed to the Jews of Palestine urging them to confront the Zionists who are using all kinds of U.S. imperialist weapons to wipe out our Palestinian people. The statement says: We are fighting for your sake and to liberate you from the Zionist ideas which transform you into fuel for the Zionist fire against the Arab people. You are being used to strengthen the occupation of our Palestinian homeland.

The heroes of the fedayeen group sent the following letter to brother Abu 'Ammar, general commander of the forces of the Palestinian revolution: We are the ones who will carry out the operation named after martyr leader Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir. We are from the group named after martyr Nayif Dudin, alias Abu ar-Ra'id, which belongs to the PLF. Before proceeding to the occupied homeland, we send you this letter to affirm our belief that our blood will remain a beacon to light the way for those fighters who will follow the same path--the path of liberating Palestine--to continue the revolution and achieve the aspirations of our masses. We are proceeding to our homeland and we do not fear death. We will counter the enemy attack. We believe that what has been taken from us by force can only be regained by force. We will follow the path taken by those who carried out the operations of [words indistinct] and Kamal 'Adwan. We are proceeding to Palestine [words indistinct] which will be restored to the Arab fold.

The heroes also sent a letter of support to our Arab people in Egypt and to their nationalist movement of struggle against the line of capitulation.

The PLF secretary general said: Today's operation has achieved many aims, the most important of which is breaking the enemy's security barrier at its strongest point on the occupied Palestinian coast. The operation demonstrated to everyone that peace in the Middle East cannot be achieved while Zionism exists on our Palestinian homeland.

'ARAFAT: UN MUST SALVAGE SITUATION CREATED BY CARTER

JN210739 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0530 GMT 21 Apr 79 JN

[Text] In an interview with Monte Carlo radio yesterday, brother commander Abu 'Ammar spoke about various aspects of the Middle East issue and world reaction to it. He praised the stand of the friendly nonaligned, and African countries, as well as the French stand.

Referring to the Baghdad conference resolutions, brother Abu 'Ammar said: These unanimous resolutions disappointed those who bet that the conferees would disagree. This did not happen, even though the resolutions were passed with difficulty. I believe that before the conference, the conferees did not appreciate the gravity of the situation at the current stage. The fact that these resolutions were issued, despite the difficulties, shows that the conferees realized they were important, vital, and met the exigencies of the current stage.

Speaking about the Egyptian-Zionist treaty and the UN role, brother Abu 'Ammar said: Let us speak about the UN role. What is Dr Kurt Waldheim's opinion on this treaty? He has said it will not bring peace to the area. I agree and add: Carter has in effect planted dynamite in the area with his own hands. Hence the United Nations must salvage the situation.

I call on the United Nations to save the situation because Carter's visit to the area is undoubtedly similar to Chamberlain's and [name indistinct] visit to Munich in 1939, which led to World War II. Therefore, I am justified in saying that the United Nations must save the situation, assume its responsibilities, and implement its resolutions, particularly the resolutions adopted following my famous 1974 speech at the UN General Assembly.

Regarding the future of the Arab world and Arab interests, as well as U.S. interests, brother Abu 'Ammar said: Some day this Arab area will find its way. Strategically speaking, this area will be able to defend its interests in the manner it sees fit. As (?Church) has said, it is our right to use the means which we consider suitable to defend our interests. The Arabs are justified in using all means at their disposal in self-defense. I reiterate that the United Nations is called upon to act. In my opinion, the UN resolutions, particularly the Security Council resolutions, can result in many changes in the current picture.

'ARAFAT SPEAKS AT ARAB MEDICAL CONFERENCE IN BEIRUT

JN211554 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1130 GMT 21 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Brothers, Abu 'Ammar, PLO Executive Committee chairman and commander in chief of the forces of the Palestinian revolution, has delivered a speech at the Arab medical conference in Beirut.

He spoke about the present Arab situation, with particular reference to the situation in southern Lebanon, and the repercussions of the treasonous treaty which the traitor As-Sadat signed with the Zionist enemy. The brother leader said in his speech at the conference: Attempts are being made--now that they have succeeded in removing Egypt temporarily from the arena of the Arab-Israeli conflict--to find a new traitor in our Arab nation. However, I say that if there happened to be an As-Sadat in the Arab nation, there will also be a Saladin. History does not lie.

There are those whose hearts were filled with despair when they saw the Egypt of 40 million people, Egypt with its long history, sign the treaty of treason and humiliation. However, I am not despairing. Egypt has only left the arena temporarily. The great Egyptian people will catch up with the march of their Arab nation to defend its existence, and the region's existence, against this tyranny and against these attacks which seek to humiliate and subjugate our Arab nation.

(?Let us consider) the battle against Begin. Begin is an American agent who speaks Hebrew, and As-Sadat is an agent who speaks Arabic. I say, we are not facing Begin and As-Sadat, but an imperialist-Zionist assault. They are speaking about a peace treaty. What peace? It is a treaty of capitulation, humiliation and treason. I have never seen a treaty which gives precedence over all other commitments. This treaty even contradicts itself. As a result of this treaty, Egypt's sovereignty has become impaired. The Egyptian people, however, are [words indistinct] and when the flood comes it will sweep away everything.

Speaking about the situation in the south, brother Abu 'Ammar said: As-Sadat said that he will act if there is aggression against Syria and Jordan. The treaty, however, does not mention Lebanon and the Lebanese crisis. Thus he has given the green light with regard to Lebanon. This explains Haddad's proclamation of the so-called Free Lebanon.

It is all a show, and an American maestro is at work. It is no coincidence that Haddad made his proclamation at this time, or that the Arab League Council meeting at ambassadorial level in Mogadiscio extended the mandate of the Arab Deterrent Forces for only 3 more months. The withdrawals that are taking place from the ranks of the Arab Deterrent Forces are also no coincidence. It is also no coincidence that the UNIFIL mandate was extended by only 4 months. It is no coincidence that there should be no mention of Lebanon in the capitulatory treaty. Ever since Carter visited the area, the shelling of southern Lebanon has continued. Is not southern Lebanon part of the Arab world?

The Zionist enemy has used, in its war against southern Lebanon, weapons that have been internationally prohibited. The enemy has used deadly weapons against the Lebanese fighter and his comrade Palestinian fighter in southern Lebanon. It is these fighters alone, and not As-Sadat, who have the (?power) to decide whether there is to be war or peace. The withdrawals from the Arab Deterrent Forces are connected with the As-Sadat-U.S.-Israeli military agreement, and were a signal for Haddad to proclaim Free Lebanon.

Is this a peace treaty? How can it be a peace treaty when it is coupled with \$5 billion in modern arms, including F-4 aircraft, the flying coffin? All this is because As-Sadat's role is that of a policeman in Africa and the Arab world. As-Sadat receives the F-4, and Israel receives 83.1 percent of the billions which accompany the agreement.

Thus the Egyptian Army becomes an agent army for U.S. plans in Africa, whereas U.S. aid to Israel allows the Israeli Army to protect the spearhead of international monopolies and to insure the regular supply of oil to the United States and the West.

Referring to the self-rule conspiracy, brother Abu 'Ammar said: Is there any village in the entire world which does not [word indistinct] its water reservoirs? Begin wants to control even the sources of water. Let us understand what self-rule gives us. Carter talks about human rights. Do not a million Palestinians have rights?

Abu 'Ammar added: I say to you that the land is occupied, and it is Arab land. There is Saudi territory [not further identified] which is occupied, and there are Lebanese, Jordanian, Syrian and Palestinian territories which are occupied. I do not want to know the reply from Saudi Arabia. I only say that we in the Palestinian revolution will fight. Those who are tired of fighting, let them rest. But I will continue, and the road is long. I will not return to my work as an engineer. In this period of imperialism and humiliation, I do not believe there should be an engineer who is thinking of implementing a project, or a doctor who is thinking of his clinic, or a teacher who is thinking of his school. This humiliation casts a shadow over our Arab nation.

We will fight to the last child among us. Let them search for a new traitor in the area. They searched and found another traitor. They found Sa'd Haddad and Shidyaaq, who together are traitor number 2. This is all they were able to find.

The Arab nation is great [words indistinct] the Romans, the Greeks, the French, the Portuguese, the English, and the new crusaders, the Zionists. However, the Arab nation survives (?because) of the Arab heritage. Egypt's temporary defection from the arena of the conflict does not mean the collapse of one of the fronts. The French front fell, but Churchill did not fall, and Stalin did not leave Moscow.

Brother Abu 'Ammar continued: I am glad former Lebanese President Sulayman Franjiyah said Kissinger is behind this war. On 21 February 1979 the diabolical machine began to work in Lebanon--when Ma'ruf Sa'd [deputy for Sidon in the Lebanese Chamber of Deputies] was killed. This 2-year war claimed the lives of (?97,000) people, and 120,000 were wounded. Where are human rights?

I remember that a CIA officer wrote in a book about the involvement of the CIA in the Lebanese war. It is not I who say this. Also, at that time I received a threat from Kissinger, who accused me of using foreign nationals for extortion. The question is: Why do they want Lebanon to be [word indistinct]? Because it constitutes the principal Arab economic area.

Cairo Radio and As-Sadat yesterday attacked Syria and accused it of being responsible for Haddad's proclamation of the state of Free Lebanon.

Brother leader Abu 'Ammar stressed: The siege against us will be shattered on the rock of the steadfastness and heroism of our fighters, our people and the masses of our nation.

KUWAIT

GOVERNMENT SEVERS DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH EGYPT

LD231022 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 23 Apr 79 LD

[Foreign Ministry communique]

[Text] In implementation of the decision of the Arab League Council taken during its meeting in Baghdad from 27 to 31 March 1979, the Government of the State of Kuwait has decided to break diplomatic and political relations with the Arab Republic of Egypt as of today, 23 April 1979. Kuwait will charge a third state with the mission of looking after its interests in Egypt.

Announcing the break in diplomatic and political relations with the Government of Egypt, Kuwait reaffirmed that this decision will in no way affect the historical and fraternal relations between the two fraternal peoples in Egypt and Kuwait. Brothers from the sons of Arab Egypt working in Kuwait will continue to enjoy complete care on the part of the Kuwaiti Government, and their brothers, the sons of the Kuwaiti people.

Kuwait has already charged Malaysia with the mission of looking after its interests in Egypt.

NATURAL GAS PRICES RAISED 4.9 PERCENT

LD230845 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0815 GMT 23 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait, 23 April--Kuwait has raised the price of its natural gas for the second quarter of 1979 by 4.9 percent over the price for the first 3 months of this year, it was announced here today. In a statement to KUNA, an Oil Ministry spokesman said that the average price per ton of Kuwaiti gas will not be \$127 instead of \$121.5, the price for the first 3 months of this year. The price of butane has been raised from \$115.5 per ton to \$127.5, and that of propane from \$125 to \$126.5. The spokesman said that companies purchasing Kuwait gas have already been notified of the new prices.

SAUDI ARABIA

FOREIGN MINISTRY ISSUES STATEMENT ON LEBANON

LD211916 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1705 GMT 21 Apr 79 LD

[Excerpt] Jiddah, 21 April--The kingdom urges Lebanese of all groups and sects to stand as one in the face of the ugly plots being hatched against southern Lebanon. It also calls on all Arab leaders to work for the unification of the Lebanese ranks in order to repulse the dangers threatening it and to maintain its entity.

A statement issued by the Foreign Ministry today states that the kingdom stands in the forefront of the Arab nation behind the unity of the Lebanese people and works with all its energy for the achievement of the expectations of the Arab nation. The statement adds that what is happening today in Lebanon at the hands of those who have abandoned their homeland and deviated from their nation is a distortion of all the values, principles and ideals for which the noble Arab people of Lebanon have lived. The statement warns against pursuing this road, planned with mischief by the Zionist enemy against Lebanon and the Arab nation. It states that it is not strange that Israel, with its malicious intentions toward Lebanon and the Arabs, supports and protects such low objectives.

AS-SADAT DECREE DISSOLVES PARLIAMENT, SETS ELECTIONS

NC211955 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 21 Apr 79 NC

[Text] The president of the republic today issued the following decree No 178 for the year 1979, dissolving the People's Assembly and calling on the electorate to elect a new assembly:

After taking cognizance of the constitution, Law No 73 for the year 1953 on organizing the exercise of political rights and the laws amending it, Law No 171 for the year 1963 specifying the electoral constituencies to elect members of the People's Assembly and the laws amending it, Law No 38 for the year 1972 concerning the People's Assembly and the laws amending it, and the interior minister's decision announcing the results of the referendum and dissolving the People's Assembly, the president of the republic decrees:

Article 1. The People's Assembly shall be dissolved as of Saturday, 21 April 1979.

Article 2. In implementation of the provisions of Law No 73 for the year 1956, the voters whose names are registered in the election lists are called upon to gather at the premises of the specialized branch election committees to elect members of the People's Assembly.

Article 3. The election process mentioned above will take place on Thursday, 7 June 1979. It will begin at 0800 and end at 1700, following the procedure stipulated in Article No 73 for the year 1956. In cases where a runoff election is necessary the runoff election will take place on Thursday, 14 June 1979.

Article 4. The new People's Assembly is invited to convene at 1200 on Saturday, 23 June 1979.

Article 5. The interior minister shall implement this decree.

Article 6. This decree shall be published in the official gazette.

Signed: The president of the republic, Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat.

Issued at the presidency on 23 Jumada al-Ula 1399 Hegira corresponding to 21 April 1979.

People's Assembly Law Amendments

NC212012 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 21 Apr 79 NC

[Excerpt] The president of the republic has issued the following decree amending some provisions of the People's Assembly law and the law specifying the electoral constituencies for the election of the People's Assembly:

In the name of the people, the president of the republic, after taking cognizance of Article 147 of the constitution; Law No 38 for the year 1972 concerning the People's Assembly and the laws amending it; and Law No 171 for the year 1963 concerning the specification of the electoral constituencies, amended by Law 73 for the year 1968, Law No 70 for the year 1971 and Law No 119 for the year 1976--decrees the following:

Article 1. The text of paragraph 1 of Article 1 and paragraph 1 of Article 3 of Law No 38 for the year 1972 concerning the People's Assembly shall be replaced by the following two texts:

Paragraph 1 of Article 1: Without violating the provisions of article 1 of this law, the People's Assembly shall consist of 382 members who will be chosen through general secret direct election. Half of the members at least must be workers and peasants.

Paragraph 1 of Article 3: The Arab Republic of Egypt shall be divided into 176 electoral constituencies. The constituencies shall be fixed by a law. Each constituency shall elect two members to the People's Assembly. One of the members at least shall be a worker or peasant. Excepted from this are 30 constituencies which will be shown in a list to be attached to the law specifying the electoral constituencies for the election of the people's assembly members. Observing the condition mentioned in paragraph 1 of Article 1, each constituency shall elect three members, at least one of whom shall be a woman.

Article 2. The lists attached to Law No 171 for the year 1963 concerning the specification of the electoral constituencies for the election of the People's Assembly members shall be amended so that the electoral constituency in Sinai Governorate is abolished and two constituencies are established instead. The scope of the first constituency shall be all parts of northern Sinai Governorate and its administrative components and its premises shall be the Al-'Arish police branch. The scope of the second constituency shall be all parts of southern Sinai Governorate and its administrative components and its premises shall be the At-Tur police branch.

GHALI ON TREATY, U.S., U.S.S.R., PALESTINIANS

NC221208 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0920 GMT 22 Apr 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 22 April--Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali has said that Egypt will condemn Israel if it commits actions which Egypt considers as violating its commitments and international law. He explained: We will not hesitate to do this. We actually have done this several times, recently in official statements on the aggression against Lebanon and the establishment of settlements.

He outlined that the establishment of relations with any state does not mean accepting its ideology. Exchanging relations with the Soviet Union did not mean accepting the communist idea, just as relations with the United States did not mean accepting the U.S. capitalist idea. Hence the establishment of relations with Israel does not mean accepting the Zionist ideology.

This was contained in a statement by Dr Ghali published in OCTOBER magazine today. As for the legal and political effects resulting from the exchange of the documents of ratification, Dr Ghali said that these include the beginning of the implementation of the provisions of the treaty and the commitments contained therein and the beginning of the implementation of the provisions of the treaty and the commitments contained therein and the beginning of the timetables stipulated in the treaty, the most important of which are: 1. The opening of negotiations on the West Bank and the Gaza Strip within a month; 2. The ending of the first stage of the gradual withdrawal from Sinai within 9 months; 3. The beginning of the timetable for discussions on the ratification of the economic, trade, cultural and other agreements which will regulate the normalization of relations between Egypt and Israel within 6 months from the end of the withdrawal to the Al-'Arish-Ra's Muhammad line.

In his statement to OCTOBER, Dr Ghali said that the negotiations on the West Bank and the Gaza Strip will begin in the last week of May and that the first session is expected to be held in Beersheba.

The minister of state for foreign affairs affirmed that the negotiations will deal with Jerusalem. Jerusalem, he said, is a holy city and part of the West Bank and what applies to the West Bank will apply to Jerusalem during and after the transitional phase.

On the level of the negotiations, Dr Ghali said that Egypt has formed a tripartite committee under Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil and that it includes Defense Minister Lt Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali. He explained that the duty of this committee will be to supervise the negotiations.

Dr Ghali affirmed that the subject of the normalization of the Egyptian-Israeli relations will not be included in these negotiations but will be included in other negotiations. He affirmed that this subject will be linked with any progress achieved in the settlement of the Palestinian problem in accordance with the Camp David accords and the complementary agreement.

The minister of state for foreign affairs pointed out that the aim of the negotiations will be the establishment of autonomy in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip for a transitional period and that this period will end when the Palestinian people begin to exercise all their national rights.

Dr Ghali said that the parties to the negotiations will be Egypt, Israel and Jordan if it wants to. Regarding the Palestinians, Dr Ghali noted the agreement stipulated that in the first phase, which will draw up the bases of autonomy, their participation should be within the Egyptian and Jordanian delegation. But, he added, after the elections, they will participate through an independent delegation of elected representatives of the Palestinian people. He said: We hope our Palestinian brothers will participate in the efforts that are being exerted to achieve their rights.

Dr Ghali stressed that the Palestinian people fully understand the Egyptian strategy and efforts which are aimed at restoring their national legitimate rights. He said: Regrettably, there are some leaders of the Palestinian people who, either for personal reasons or due to pressure on them, could not await the outcome of our sincere efforts. Nevertheless, we hope that the national and pan-Arab interests will predominate and that the voice of the majority supporting the just and comprehensive peace we are seeking will be stronger than those of the rejectionists.

On Egypt's relations with the PLO Dr Ghali said that Egypt's stand is well-known. It was Egypt which achieved international standing and recognition for the PLO. He explained that Egypt had suggested to the PLO that it complement its international position by proclaiming a provisional Palestinian government, but for well-known reasons the PLO could not do so.

He said: We appreciate the circumstances of the PLO due to its division on one hand and the pressures exerted on it on the other. Nevertheless, we hope that reason will prevail and that the contacts between the PLO and the United States will begin. We also hope that the United States will rid itself of the complex of the direct contacts with the Palestinians and the PLO will rid itself of the complex of rejection in order to reach its goal.

SENIOR APPOINTMENTS TO MINISTRY OF INTERIOR ANNOUNCED

LD201417 Cairo AL-AKHBAR in Arabic 17 Apr 79 pp 1, 2 LD

[Unattributed report]

[Text] A republican decree was issued yesterday appointing Maj Gen Zaki Mustafa Badr, director of the public security department, to the post of assistant minister at the Ministry of the Interior.

A republican decree was also issued appointing 29 major generals in the Ministry of Interior to the grade of assistant minister. These include: Mahmud 'Abd al-Fattah al-Qadi, director of the civil law department; Muhammad 'Abd al-Ghani Karrar, director of Sinai security; Mukhtar Muhammad, director of Al-Qalyubiyah security; 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Hamid Hamdi, director of the department of investigating criminal evidence; Muhammad 'Isam ad-Din ar-Rimali, director of travel documents, immigration and citizenship department; Ahmad Salah ad-Din Muhammad 'Atiyyah, director of Al-Buyahray security; and Husam 'Abd al-Ghani Salim, director of the police college.

The decree also provides for the appointment of the following major generals: 'Abd al-'Aziz Hafiz Mustafa, deputy director of travel documents, immigration and citizenship department; Hasan Ibrahim 'Abdallah, deputy director of the department of investigating criminal evidence; 'Sa 'Aryan Wahbah, deputy director of training department; Muhammad Jamal ad-Din Ibrahim Bar'i, deputy director of prisons department; Yasin Ahmad Abu as-Su'ud, director of the training and development college; and Abu al-Majd Mahmud Abu al-Majd, director of the public department for administrative affairs.

The decree also provides for the appointment of the following major generals: Muhammad 'Ulaywah Zahir, director of the general department for state security investigation; Dr Sami Sadiq al-Mulla, director of higher studies and research; Zaghlul 'Abd al-Hamid 'Abd al-Hafiz, deputy director of the general department for police logistics; 'Abd al-Muhsin Faraj 'Ali, director of Cairo Airport security department; 'Ali Mahmud Muhammad Husayn, deputy director of the general department of the central reserve forces; and Shawkat Amin Husayn Amin, director of Al-Fayyum security.

The decree also provides for the appointment of the following major generals: Hasanayn 'Abd ar-Rahman Hasanayn, director of Matruh security; Ibrahim Mahmud Ibrahim, director of the Red Sea security; Sayyid Mahmud Isma'il ad-Dinari, director of Qina security; Ahmad Ahmad Bulbul, director of Sawhaj security; Tharwat Taha 'Atallah, director of Cairo security; Muhammad 'Abd al-Khaliq Muhammad, director of Al-Minya security; Muhyi ad-Din Husayn Shafiq, director of Port Said security; Muhammad 'Ali Husni 'Abd al-Wahhab, director of Al-Wadi al-Jadid security; Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Mahmud 'Abdallah, director of the general department for the officers corp affairs; and Muhammad Fawzi Sayyid Ahmad Ma'adh, director of Alexandria security.

MILITARY DELEGATION LEAVES FOR UNITED STATES

NC230656 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2310 GMT 22 Apr 79 NC

[Excerpt] Cairo, 22 April--A military delegation headed by Air Force Commander Maj Gen Mahmud Shakir 'Abd al-Mun'im left Cairo today for Washington. AL-AHRAM says in its Monday edition that the delegation will discuss with U.S. officials the details related to the fighter planes and air force equipment which Egypt will buy from the United States.

BA'THIST HADDAD REBUKES IRAQI COMMUNIST PARTY

JN221237 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1135 GMT 22 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 22 April--Na'im Haddad has stated that the hostile propaganda being circulated abroad by the Iraqi Communist Party against Iraq serves conspiratorial schemes. Haddad said that the Iraqi Communist Party's stand, which comes at a time when Iraq is adopting a stand against the Zionist-reactionary-imperialist plot, is hostile to the revolution.

The secretary general of the Progressive National and Nationalist Front [PNNF] Higher Committee stressed in a statement published today in the newspaper AL-JABHAH that the Iraqi Communist Party has begun underground activities, making use of its refusal to declare an official withdrawal from the PNNF.

The Arab Socialist Ba'th Party national command member said that the Communist Party's membership in the PNNF will not remain hanging for long, because it enables the party to remain protected under the PNNF's canopy, from which it does not want to declare its withdrawal in view of the many benefits it can derive from its continued nominal membership. Haddad stressed the Ba'th Party's interest in the importance and necessity of alliance among all forces, and with the participation of all parties.

Haddad called on all the progressive national and nationalist forces to share in the process of construction and development and to consolidate the foundation of the socialist and democratic transformations led by the Ba'th Party. Haddad said that a meeting was held recently between the Ba'th Party and the Iraqi Communist Party. During the meeting, the Iraqi Communist Party representatives were briefed on the Ba'th Party's views regarding the need to amend the Iraqi Communist Party's stand toward the national and pan-Arab issues in harmony with the revolution's course. Haddad said that the Communist Party's representatives were told not to pursue policies that do not serve the interests of the people and the revolution. We requested coexistence within the PNNF framework. We asked them to abide by the PNNF's resolution and to avoid stands opposed to the revolution's course. Haddad further said that the Communist Party was informed of the need to define its stand within a short period of time. It must either choose alliance according to the principles put forward by the Ba'th Party or choose another course.

Haddad stressed that the PNNF will continue and that the withdrawal of the Iraqi Communist Party will not affect this experience, formed by the Ba'th Party's will with the participation of all other national parties and progressive forces. Haddad said that the Ba'th Party did not interfere with the affairs of other PNNF parties. On the contrary, the Ba'th Party respected their thoughts and principles and insured their complete independence in the organization. Haddad said that the Ba'th Party absolutely rejects exploitation of this right for the purpose of harming the revolution.

Haddad continued: We did not ask the Communist Party to change its Marxist-Leninist thoughts or to subscribe to the Ba'th Party's principles. We did not interfere with its organizational affairs or dictate our organizational or ideological principles to it.

Haddad called on the Iraqi Communist Party to abide by the National Action Charter--which the Communist Party itself endorsed--and by the revolution and its policy and to refrain from opposing these principles or the course that together constitute the basis of the PNNF alliance.

Haddad denied reports on negotiations with the Kurds residing in Iran. He said that such reports are false and are being spread by reactionary Kurdish elements.

Haddad stressed that the revolution did not and will not negotiate with agent reactionary cliques motivated and supported by U.S. imperialism against the people's national will and pan-Arab aspirations.

Haddad emphasized that all the Kurds who returned to Iraq in large groups were welcomed and that the means for a decent life were insured both for them and for the groups of Kurdish families that returned some time ago, making use of the general amnesty for those who were misled or cooperated with cliques of treason and sabotage. He said: This is our course, from which we will not deviate.

Haddad described Iraqi-Soviet relations as strong and based on common interests and on the struggle against imperialism, Zionism and reaction. He said that these relations are governed by principles of total independence, respect for sovereignty and nonintervention in internal affairs.

Haddad said that the socialist camp is the basic and firm friend and ally in our struggle against Zionism, imperialism and reaction. He noted that the Iraqi Communist Party's attempts to weaken this alliance have failed. He said that relations with the Soviet Union are developing and are unblemished. Neither the Soviet Union nor any socialist country has said anything indicating that they were affected by the Communist Party's falsehoods and fabrications.

Na'im Haddad disclosed that the plans for democratic administration, the people's councils and the central national council will be submitted to the masses for discussion and enrichment by proposals after endorsement by the Ba'ath Party regional command, in preparation for final endorsement. He said that these plans will be adopted, democratic elections for the People's Assembly will be held and leaderships for legislative and productive establishments will be chosen. The elections, which will be held before too long, will involve direct participation by the people and will insure complete freedom in which the people can express their views and elect their representatives.

Haddad explained that the principle of direct elections will include the productive establishments, from the smallest unit to the centers of the establishments in various ministries.

Haddad stressed that efforts are being made to build unity between Iraq and Syria on the strongest of bases, to insure its continuation and development and to make it a base for pan-Arab struggle against imperialism and Zionism.

Haddad said: We handed our brothers in Syria our plan for constitutional unity and Ba'ath Party unity. Our brothers in Syria also gave us their remarks on the Ba'ath Party unity plan. These views on the plan for unity between the two countries will come to us for study it and there will be meetings at the leaders' level to discuss them.

Speaking on the Arab situation, Haddad said that the measures adopted at the Arab summit conference and at the foreign and economy ministers conference were minimal. They were necessary and effective in isolating the As-Sadat regime. He stressed that the coming stage will witness a serious escalation of the Arab masses' struggle against traitorous regimes and imperialist interests in the area.

FOREIGN MINISTER SENDS CABLE TO WALDHEIM

JN221354 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1250 GMT 22 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 22 April--Iraq has called on the United Nations not to get involved with the peace treaty between As-Sadat's regime and the Zionist entity because the Arabs have rejected it on the official, popular and Palestinian levels.

Iraq has also called on the United Nations to protect its role and prestige by rejecting this treaty, because the United Nations took no part in it and because it contradicts both UN principles and the UN Charter and resolutions on the Palestine issue.

This came in a cable sent by Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi to UN Secretary General Dr Kurt Waldheim, to the president of the UN General Assembly and to the president of the Security Council. The cable discusses the attempts currently underway to involve the United Nations in one way or another in the peace treaty concluded between Egypt and the Zionist entity at the instigation of the United States, in order to have the United Nations participate in shouldering the responsibility of implementing the provisions of this unjust treaty.

Iraq expressed the belief that involving the United Nations in one way or another in this treaty will confuse relations between the United Nations and the Arab states, which have made their unanimous stand in rejecting this treaty, and will confuse UN relations with the nonaligned countries and the Islamic congress organization because they support and sympathize with the stands of the Arab countries that rejected the treaty.

Iraq has affirmed that this unjust treaty has ignored all the UN resolutions on the Palestine issue and the Palestinian people's inviolable national rights, such as their right to return home and the right to exercise self-determination in their homeland. Furthermore, the treaty has ignored the occupation forces' withdrawal from the Arab lands--which should be unconditional and without any gains--ignored the PLO as the Palestinian people's legitimate representative, and secured for the aggressor the right to reap the fruits of his aggression and to consolidate his usurpation of all Palestinian lands and other Arab lands.

Dr Hammadi pointed out in his cable that all the contacts, consultations and discussions that took place between Egypt and the Zionist entity with the aid of the United States took place outside the UN framework. Consequently, these contacts, consultations and discussions denied the role of the United Nations and neutralized its resolutions, despite the fact that the United Nations played a major role in regard to the Palestine issue and issued several resolutions on it both in terms of the Palestinian people's rights and the Zionist entity's occupation of Arab lands.

Dr Hammadi said in his cable that from the outset, the Arab nation has rejected the two Camp David agreements and strongly rejected the settlement treaty that followed, regarding it as an irresponsible measure inflicting great harm on the Arab nation's rights and interests.

Dr Hammadi also explained in his cable that the Arab countries' summit conference and the Arab foreign and economy ministers conference held in Baghdad officially and categorically announced the Arab nation's rejection of the Camp David agreements and the peace treaty, condemned Egypt, the Zionist entity and the United States for this treaty and decided to reject the treaty's political, economic, legal and other results.

CL LEADER REPORTEDLY DEPORTED; OTHERS FACING TRIAL

NC201422 Cairo DPA in Arabic 1310 GMT 20 Apr 79 NC

[Excerpts] Beirut, 20 April--Responsible Iraqi sources today emphasized that Iraqi Communist Party Secretary General 'Aziz Muhammad and a number of senior party officials have been deported to Moscow. The sources added that other Iraqi Communist Party officials have left Iraq for Beirut and Europe.

Observers in Beirut say that a reason for Iraq's hostility toward the communists is that the Iraqi Communist Party has not clearly opposed the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty.

GOVERNMENT REPORTEDLY READY TO HELP GULF STATES

JN230951 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0845 GMT 23 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 23 April--The newspaper AL-JUMHURIYAH writes: It appears that Washington cannot rely on the As-Sadat-Zionist alliance as a new imperialist force in the area, which could be left alone to face the sweeping tide of revolution and social change.

In an article published today entitled "The Military Pressures To Divide the Arabs," the paper says that it is this reason that has led to the establishment of the U.S. Fifth Fleet, whose main base will be Diego Garcia, and to reinforcement of the U.S. military presence in the Arab gulf.

The paper asserts that President Carter's anxiety and his attempt to persuade some Arab countries to reconsider their position on As-Sadat's treason once again confirms the real impact of the national policy that led to the convocation of the Baghdad summit conference and the insistence on implementing its resolutions.

AL-JUMHURIYAH says that imperialist pressures mean that there is a need to reaffirm the national commitment to the sister Arab states of the Arab gulf--a commitment that was repeatedly emphasized by Saddam Husayn, Revolution Command Council deputy chairman, who stressed Iraq's eagerness to employ all its capabilities in the defense of the Arab countries in general, and the gulf states in particular, in the face of current pressures.

The paper maintains that the relations of friendship and the understanding about acting on the basis of what is unanimously acceptable is the secret of the marked development in Iraq's relations with all the brothers in the Arab gulf basin. This creates the most favorable circumstances for safeguarding the sister countries' right to draft the policies they see fit, free from all forms of pressure and imperialist coercion, the paper says.

AL-JUMHURIYAH asserts that the purpose of these attempts at coercion is to intimidate the Arab people in the gulf states in the hope that this might lead to a first step in relinquishing the effective commitment to the Baghdad summit conference and the Arab foreign and economy ministers conference, all in an attempt to prevent the total isolation of As-Sadat's regime in the Arab world.

In conclusion, AL-JUMHURIYAH asserts that pressures have always been and will continue to be an incentive for unity among the Arabs and not for division, as some people like to believe.

FOREIGN MINISTER CONFERS WITH CUBAN MINISTER FONT

JN212028 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1730 GMT 21 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 21 April--Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi has discussed with Marcelo Fernandez Font, personal envoy of Cuban President Fidel Castro, topics related to the forthcoming conference of the nonaligned states scheduled to be held in Havana.

During their meeting here today, the two sides explained their viewpoints regarding the topics to be on the conference agenda and particularly important international political issues. They also discussed the forthcoming meeting of the coordination bureau to be held in Colombo as well as other important issues pertaining to the conference.

The Iraqi side explained its views on important political and economic matters, especially its stand on the Palestine cause and the Arab-Zionist dispute. The two sides agreed to continue their cooperation in all areas.

The Cuban official arrived in Baghdad last Wednesday carrying a message to President Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr from the Cuban president. The message included an invitation to attend the nonaligned summit conference.

Al-Jalil, Font Discussion

JN222039 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1045 GMT 22 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 22 April--Ghanim 'Abd al-Jalil, member of the Revolution Command Council, met here this evening with Marcelo Fernandez Font, Cuban minister of foreign trade and envoy of Dr Fidel Castro, president of the Cuban councils of state and ministers.

During the meeting, they discussed the relations of advanced cooperation between the two countries and ways to consolidate these relations in the interests of the two friendly peoples.

The meeting was attended by the Iraqi ambassador to Cuba and the Cuban ambassador to Iraq.

SEVERENCE OF RELATIONS WITH EGYPT DISCUSSED WITH ENVOYS

JN221333 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1257 GMT 22 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 22 April--Today the Foreign Ministry summoned heads of Arab diplomatic missions in Baghdad. The degree of implementation to date of the Arab foreign and economy ministers conference resolutions--including the resolution on severing diplomatic relations with As-Sadat's regime for signing the treaty of shame and capitulation with the Zionist entity--was discussed.

It is to be recalled that the said resolution was agreed upon by Arab foreign and economy ministers during their recent conference in Baghdad in late March. The resolution calls for the immediate withdrawal of Arab ambassadors from Cairo and the complete severance of relations with As-Sadat's regime within 1 month of the date of the resolution's adoption.

CROWN PRINCE DENIES RIFT WITH KING HUSAYN

JN231011 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0948 GMT 23 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Kuwait, 23 April--Jordanian Crown Prince Hasan has denied reiterated reports about a dispute between him and his brother King Husayn of Jordan. Prince Hasan made this denial in an interview with the Kuwaiti paper AL-QABAS, part of which was published today. U.S. and European papers had reported that the dispute was due to the fact that the crown prince maintains an attitude different from that of King Husayn, who is opposed to the Egyptian-Israeli treaty.

AL-QABAS also quotes Jordanian Information Minister 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah as saying that his country is the target of a psychological warfare by the Israeli propaganda media because of Jordan's negative attitude toward the treaty. Abu 'Awdah added: The disagreement between the Arabs and Egypt on the peace treaty isolates Egypt but does not constitute a threat to the Arabs. The only loser in such a case is Egypt.

Abu 'Awdah, however, expressed fears that the Arabs might split into two axes and that this might be the real danger. He emphasized the need to maintain a unified Arab stand so that the Arab position will be more effective.

\$15 MILLION IN AID RECEIVED FROM UNITED STATES

JN211552 Amman JNA in Arabic 1515 GMT 21 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Amman, 21 April--In reply to a question from JNA, a responsible source at the Finance Ministry said the Jordanian Government has received \$15 million from the United States. This represents the balance of the U.S. Government's financial aid to Jordan for the 1978-79 fiscal year.

UK GRANTS LOAN FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

JN212009 Amman JNA in Arabic 1530 GMT 21 Apr 79 JN

[Excerpts] Amman, 21 April--A number of memos were signed here today between the Jordanian and British Governments. Accordingly, Britain will grant Jordan a loan of 1.45 million pounds to finance an agricultural marketing center in the Jordan Valley. The signing comes in implementation of a loan agreement concluded between the Jordanian and British Governments in 1977 under which Britain will grant Jordan a loan of 9 million pounds to be used to finance a number of development projects. The memos were signed for the Jordanian Government by the chairman of the National Planning Council and for the British Government by the British ambassador in Amman.

VOP: FORMER MINISTER ZAYD GETS 3-YEAR PRISON TERM

JN230718 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0530 GMT 23 Apr 79 JN

[Text] It was reported in Amman yesterday that the martial law court has sentenced former minister Salah Abu Zayd to 3 years' imprisonment at hard labor and a fine of 8,398 dinars after convicting him of embezzling state funds.

Mudar Badran, Jordanian prime minister and military general governor, ratified the court sentence but decided to commute the sentence to 6 months' imprisonment and the fine determined by the court. Before his 3-month trial, Salah Abu Zayd served as Jordanian ambassador in London. He was information minister for several years and also served as foreign minister and court minister.

AD-DUSTUR PROTESTS U.S. 'GUNBOAT DIPLOMACY' IN GULF

JN220951 Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 22 Apr 79 pp 1, 17 JN

[Editorial: "U.S. Interests and Gunboat Diplomacy"]

[Text] It seems that the antiquated policy of "gunboat diplomacy" is still so vivid in the U.S. administration's mind that this administration thinks that the formation of a 100,000-man strike force is the ideal way to safeguard U.S. interests in the Gulf.

The strange thing is, in dealing with the Arabs, Washington overlooks one basic fact, namely, that an impartial policy toward the Arab issue is the strongest guarantee for the stability and prosperity of U.S. interests, not only in the gulf area but throughout the Arab world. Therefore, it would be better for the U.S. administration to insure its interests by pursuing such an impartial policy toward Arab rights, especially as the Arabs harbor no hostility toward the United States. The Arabs do not want confrontation with the United States at all. All they want is to regain their usurped rights, preserve their independent identity and prevent their land from becoming an area of superpower struggle, which does not serve their interests.

If U.S. policy has caused profound bitterness in our area, then the correct remedy is not to issue threats, form strike forces or quietly disseminate reports about such forces, but to rectify the mistake that the U.S. administration made when it enforced a capitulatory solution on the Arabs, causing them to lose their land and their legitimate rights, which have been acknowledged by the international community. Past experience has proven to the United States that brutal force does not insure permanent protection of vital interests. Rather, it only harms those interests. Thus the U.S. administration will be committing another gross error in our area, in addition to the Camp David error, if it decides to pursue the policy of gunboat diplomacy in the gulf region. Washington would do better to understand that oppressive methods are now outmoded and that the Arab nation will continue to fight for its rights, not for the purpose of harming U.S. interests, but in defense of Arab rights. Should Washington come to realize this, it would then discover that its policy toward the Arabs is the biggest threat to its interests, and is possibly the straw that will break the camel's back.

PAKISTANI MILITARY DELEGATION ARRIVES IN AMMAN

JN221604 Amman JNA in Arabic 1520 GMT 22 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Amman, 22 April--A delegation from the Pakistani War College led by Commodore (M.N. Anwar) arrived in Amman today on a visit to Jordan which will last several days. The delegation was met by several Jordanian Armed Forces officers and the Pakistani ambassador in Amman. The delegation then visited the martyrs' monument where they were briefed on the history of the Arab revolution and on the development of the Jordanian Armed Forces.

AL-HUSS MEETS WITH U.S. AMBASSADOR

NC211720 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 21 Apr 79 NC

[Text] At 1600 Today Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss met at his residence in Ad-Dawahh with U.S. Ambassador John Gunther Dean prior to the ambassador's departure for Washington for consultations with his government. The discussion dealt with the situation in the south. Prime Minister al-Huss met, in the same framework, with his eminence the mufti of the republic, Shaykh Hasan Khalid.

After the 1-hour meeting the U.S. ambassador was asked: Have you conveyed specific information from your government to the prime minister?

He replied: A statement on the situation in Lebanon, particularly in the south, was issued on 20 April by the press office of the U.S. State Department and I think that it contains comments on the U.S. position and our opinion on developments. The ambassador recalled the contents of the statement.

Concluding, the ambassador said: Before my departure I met with Lebanese officials, including the president, the prime minister, and the ministers of foreign affairs and national defense. I will convey their views to my government.

BUTRUS ANSWERS QUESTIONS ON CURRENT DEVELOPMENTS

NC211433 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 21 Apr 79 NC

[Text] Upon leaving the Foreign Ministry this afternoon Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus held a press conference during which he answered several questions about the present situation in Lebanon and the area.

Asked about the results of his meeting with the U.S. ambassador today, he said: We discussed developments and reviewed the contacts taking place at the UN Security Council.

Asked whether the UN Security Council will meet next week, Foreign Minister Butrus said: Everything is possible.

Asked about the delay in the meeting of the Security Council, although the situation in southern Lebanon is disturbed and dangerous, especially with the UN forces coming under heavy shelling even in their headquarters. Minister Butrus said: Contacts are continuing at the Security Council. In light of these contacts and the interest that should be defended, the question of convening the Security Council and the date of its meeting will be decided.

Asked whether he thinks that what is happening is an attempt to drive the UN forces out of the south, he said: I do not think so, and I hope it will not be so.

PRIME MINISTER AL-HUSS COMMENTS ON SITUATION IN SOUTH

NC220710 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 22 Apr 79 NC

[Text] This morning, our correspondent contacted Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss and asked him what steps Lebanon intends to adopt to confront the situation in south Lebanon. Prime Minister al-Huss said: Let it be known that we will not cease seeking and struggling to liberate southern Lebanon from the aggression and dangers threatening it. The land in southern Lebanon is ours and the army that entered the south is ours. Our cause is one of right and justice and we cannot give it up under any circumstances. We will continue along our course to liberate our land and restore our sovereignty whatever the difficulties and sacrifices may be.

The prime minister continued: We will continue to cooperate with the United Nations in implementing the Security Council resolutions. The UN Secretariat General has responded consistently to our legitimate rights and has shown full understanding for our just cause. We realize that the UN Secretariat General is determined to help us to restore the border area to Lebanese legitimacy.

The prime minister said: It is known that we had agreed with the United Nations on specific steps for a timetable in accordance with Resolution 444. The prime minister added: We will not accept less than the complete implementation of the program which will restore the legitimate authority over all territory in south Lebanon.

HADDAD LIFTS SIEGE ON AN-NAQURAH FOR 2 HOURS

NC211840 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 21 Apr 79 NC

[Text] A UN spokesman has stated that the militias of Sa'd Haddad briefly lifted a siege imposed a week ago on the main headquarters of the UN forces in An-Naqurah, allowing UN supply trucks to travel southward for 2 hours.

The spokesman added that the militias are restricting entry into An-Naqurah. Today they allowed UN supply trucks to travel to An-Naqurah between 1500 and 1700 Beirut time and closed the road afterwards.

The spokesman said that he does not yet know whether the militias will open the road again tomorrow.

VOL REPORTS SYRIAN SHELLING OF SOUTHERN BEIRUT SUBURBS

NC220620 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 0520 GMT 22 Apr 79 NC

[Text] Since 0430 today, the southern suburb of Beirut has been subjected to Syrian shelling with antiarmor, RPG, mortar and tank fire on Ash-Shiyah, 'Ayn Ar-Rummanah, At-Tayyunah, Badaru and Hursh al-Kufuri. Intermittent firing is continuing. A contact with the people in the suburb a short while ago indicates that the losses were mainly material.

At 0230 today, the Syrian forces opened fire on As-Sammut, Ar-Rihah, Mar Marun, Al-Mujaydibah, Badaru and Al-Kufuri without reason or justification.

Sporadic firing was reported within the city during the night in the commercial area.

STATEMENT ISSUED ON ISRAELI SHELLING OF NAHR AL-BARID CAMP

JN230623 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0500 GMT 23 Apr 79 JN

[Text] An official military source in the Central Command of the joint forces has stated the following:

At 1730 yesterday, several Zionist enemy naval vessels shelled the Nahr al-Barid camp with artillery and rockets. The joint forces clashed with and engaged the enemy naval vessels in a battle lasting 1 hour. As a result the enemy vessels were forced to withdraw to the high seas despite the heavy air cover provided by enemy warplanes over the Nahr al-Barid camp and the attacking enemy naval vessels. The naval shelling resulted in the martyrdom of three civilians and the wounding of a fourth.

Correspondents who visited the Nahr al-Barid camp last night to see the effects of the Zionist enemy naval and air attack have confirmed that the quick intervention of the joint forces' ground defenses at the camp prevented accurate shelling by the Zionist naval vessels and consequently precluded heavy losses of life and property damage.

Informed sources expect the Zionist enemy to carry out fresh attacks on Palestinian and Lebanese areas, especially as enemy Interior Minister Yosef Burg threatened at a press conference yesterday after the Nahariya operation that Israel will take action everywhere and use all possible means.

The joint forces have been placed on maximum alert to deal with all eventualities.

PHALANGIST LEADER AL-JUMAYYIL DISCUSSES SITUATION

NC201620 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1515 GMT 20 Apr 79 NC

[Text] In a statement today Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil has warned of the dangers threatening Lebanon and the area--the dangers of which the Lebanese and the Arabs are unaware. He quoted from a speech made by Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad, in which President al-Asad said: If our purpose is to create a condition of coercion in Lebanon and if this purpose is fulfilled, it will produce a new problem in Lebanon and this area. This problem might be called the problem of the Lebanese people. It will preoccupy us as well as the area and the world. This is because it will be the problem of the coerced--and the world always sympathizes with the coerced. Furthermore, and I say it frankly and clearly, a state will emerge in Lebanon which will be more dangerous and more hostile than Israel. This is not because these persons are Israelis, but they will even be more dangerous than Israel because of the successive acts of coercion from which they have suffered.

The Phalangist chief said: I, Pierre al-Jumayyil, did not make this statement. These are clear words uttered by President Hafiz al-Asad, who holds the view that the continuation of the acts of coercion in Lebanon will lead to a deep-seated hostility between the coercers and the coerced. Even worse, the state of despair and the people's desire to save themselves might reach the point that they will cooperate with anyone at all. At this point, it is imperative for us to ask: Who is responsible for this state of affairs? At this point, I also say frankly for the sake of righteousness and history: We have held the Christian current at bay so that it will not be carried away by feelings of anger and hatred, just as any coerced person would feel against his coercers.

Had it not been for the stand we have taken regarding the Christian feelings, the majority of Christians would by now have been at the side of Israel and of others.

Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil said in conclusion: If anything, the results of the events in Lebanon, which are still depriving Lebanon of stability, security and confidence, were caused by disagreement among ourselves, the Lebanese. These events were also caused by the state of insanity which is gripping us and leading our country to destruction at a time when the failure to reach an agreement and achieve detente cannot be justified.

SHAM'UN DEFENDS MAJOR HADDAD'S ACTIONS

NC201848 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1715 GMT 20 Apr 79 NC

[Text] At a meeting with newsmen, former President Camille Sham'un has spoken of the step taken by Major Haddad in the south and of its causes and motives. Sham'un recalled the circumstances that induced Major Haddad to take such a position.

Sham'un said: Since the beginning, how did this grouping of Lebanese Army forces occur in Marj 'Uyun and Al-Qulay'ah in the wake of the regrettable split in the Lebanese Army? How did it become impossible for these forces to contact the Lebanese Government and the army command in a usual and reasonable manner? Furthermore, those who prevented such contact are well-known.

To a large extent, the Lebanese authorities took a negative attitude toward the forces grouped under the command of Maj Sa'd Haddad. Meanwhile, these forces came under constant attacks by the armed organizations in control of the area. This situation forced Haddad to take precautionary measures for self-defense and for the defense of the front-line villages. Had it not been for the measures taken by Major Haddad, the fate of these villages would have been similar to that suffered by Al-'Ayshiyah, Ad-Damur and (Al-Jurmuq).

Former President Sham'un added: We are now facing unusual conditions in that area. It is imperative to tackle these conditions positively, not by the negative means the officials have used, such as cutting off supplies and salaries for the Lebanese military forces. That was the first reason for the extremist position taken by Sa'd Haddad. Furthermore, as if the officials were venting their anger on the whole areas, the salaries of the civilian employees and the gendarmes were also cut, despite the fact that these employees and gendarmes had done nothing against the regulations and laws as these are understood by the state. Therefore, anger increased and prevailed throughout all the villages, which has led to the recent battles and to the latest statement by Sa'd Haddad.

The proclamation of Free Lebanon does not mean that there is any partitioning or any idea of partitioning Lebanon. However, this proclamation constitutes an uprising aimed at liberating Lebanon from all the armed forces that occupy it. This uprising has also affected the UN security forces, who have not once discharged the duties assigned to them and who have taken a one-sided view of the Lebanese sovereignty they came to secure. The UN forces used the identity of the aggressor as the basis of their decision on whether sovereignty was being violated.

In the final analysis we need a force similar to the Lebanese force which is struggling in the south in order to liberate Lebanon, not just a part of Lebanon. Furthermore, Sa'd Haddad is not a traitor, as he is being portrayed by official and non-Lebanese propaganda. His Lebanese feelings are still sincere and serene and no one can ask him to blend any other feelings with his Lebanese feelings.

Sham'un said: In the statement I made yesterday, I wondered about the feeling of sorrow. I said: Did not the Lebanese Army unit heading to the southern area feel sorry while it was passing through occupied Lebanese towns and villages [words indistinct] under the foreign armed (?dominance)?

He said in conclusion: It is saddening for us to see in the papers the pictures of the Lebanese forces passing alongside [words indistinct] Called the Arab army of Lebanon and in front of armed men belonging to various local and alien organizations, without reacting at all.

FOREIGN MINISTER RECEIVES 'ARAFAT, PLO OFFICIALS

JN212132 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2115 GMT 21 Apr 79 JN

[Text] 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, this evening received PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, who was accompanied by Zuhayr Muhsin, head of the PLO political department, and Muhammad (Ratib) Ghunaym, head of the Fatah central committee.

They discussed the situation in the area and the latest developments.

ARAB LEAGUE OFFICIAL ARRIVES, MEETS WITH KHADDAM

JN211551 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 21 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Dr 'Abd al-Hasan Zalzal, Arab League assistant secretary general for economic affairs, arrived in Damascus today. Immediately following his arrival, he met with 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; 'Abd al-Karim 'Adi, minister of state for foreign affairs; and Nasir Qaddur, assistant foreign minister.

In a statement to a SANA correspondent, Zalzal said that his talks with the Syrian officials are aimed at searching for ways to implement the decisions of the Arab League Council meeting recently held in Baghdad, especially the resolutions relating to the Arab economic boycott, the reorganization of the head office and the special studies to develop the concept, comprehensiveness and measures of the boycott to insure a complete economic siege of the enemy.

PARTY OFFICIAL RECEIVES ZIMBABWE DELEGATION

JN211534 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 21 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant Ba'th Party secretary general, today received the delegation of the Zimbabwe African National Union [ZANU] led by (Simon Mazinda) deputy chairman of the union. The meeting was attended by Comrade Dr Fawwaz Sayyagh, member of the Ba'th Party National Command and chief of the party's foreign relations bureau. Mr (Mazinda) conveyed a letter addressed to President Hafiz al-Asad from Mr Mugabe, chairman of ZANU.

During the meeting the current Zimbabwe situation was reviewed. The leader of the delegation explained the U.S.-British plot to cripple the revolution in Zimbabwe and to create an atmosphere conducive to imperialist hegemony and foreign settlement in Zimbabwe. This can be done through the show elections organized by Ian Smith and the agents in his racist regime. He affirmed the determination of the people of Zimbabwe under ZANU to continue the struggle and achieve complete victory against the Anglo-American plots. He also affirmed the Zimbabwe people's support for the Arab people in their struggle against Zionism and world imperialism. He also reiterated support for the struggle of the Palestinian Arab people to restore their legitimate rights and establish their national authority in their homeland.

Comrade al-Ahmar explained the circumstances through which the region is passing following the signing of the treasonous treaty between As-Sadat and the Zionist enemy, and the plots concocted by Zionism and imperialism against the Arab nation. He reiterated the Ba'th Party's principled stand on the struggle to establish a just and lasting peace in the region--a stand based on the liberation of the occupied Arab territories and the restoration of the national rights of the Arab people of Palestine. He also affirmed the support of the Ba'th Party and President al-Asad for the world liberation movements in general and the Zimbabwe liberation movement in particular. Comrade al-Ahmar asked Mr (Mazinda) to convey President Hafiz al-Asad's heartfelt greetings to Mr Mugabe, the ZANU leadership, and the people of Zimbabwe.

RADIO URGES QUICK TRIAL OF SA'D HADDAD

JN201420 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 20 Apr 79 JN

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] It seems that the treacherous step undertaken by agent Sa'd Haddad in southern Lebanon was doomed from the very moment it was announced, for the Arab and world reactions were quite rapid and equal to the magnitude of this serious event, which was intended to become a new wound in the body of the Arab nation in its long pan-Arab struggle against Zionist and imperialist plots.

It was natural for the fraternal Lebanese Arab people to declare their indignation over the blatant crime that agent Sa'd Haddad tried to implement against the unity of the Lebanese territory and people. Now it is important that the Lebanese Government work to remove all the reasons that may lead in future to the reoccurrence of such sick phenomena. The achievement of this aim would certainly not be a miracle, because agent Sa'd Haddad, who linked himself to the Zionist enemy's policy and acted on the basis that the time was right, should be quickly tried and punished regardless of any other considerations. Should agent Haddad's supporters inside Lebanon refuse such a quick trial, it is essential to stress that this refusal should spur the Lebanese government to an even greater insistence on accomplishing this national task and on putting a final end to the treacherous practices of Sa'd Haddad's gangs in the southern region.

Moreover, it is important at present to stand in the face of Sa'd Haddad's phenomenon by means of expeditiously encircling the pockets he opened with the Zionist enemy, permitting the Lebanese Army to gain full control over the region.

What is serious in this treasonous phenomenon is its linkage with the gross treason undertaken by As-Sadat when he signed the separate peace treaty with Israel. Agent Sa'd Haddad is a natural extension of agent Anwar as-Sadat, who sold Egypt and its people to Dayr Yasin murderer Menahem Begin. It is certain that the Lebanese people now clearly realize this, which should cause these people to escalate their national struggle in the direction of toppling the plot taking place in the south.

The Egyptian regime's president, who has added agent Sa'd Haddad to his treacherous and capitulatory procession, wants to falsify the Egyptian people's will by means of the mock and false referendum, described by the news agencies as an innovation in As-Sadat's democracy, which is based on dictatorship and terrorism.

The Egyptian regime's president has encouraged agent Sa'd Haddad to grow more and more deeply involved in the policy of treason and alliance with the enemy. It should be stressed that those two agents will meet the same destiny as other agents and traitors throughout history. It is the destiny of being completely crushed under the people's feet and being ultimately consigned to park alleys and museum cellars.

It is certain that the great uprising in Arab Egypt against As-Sadat's treason and the Lebanese people's insistence on trying agent Sa'd Haddad and eliminating his enclaves in southern Lebanon are the two indicators that clearly prove the truthfulness of this fate for the two agents in liberating the Arab territory from all forms of treason and agency.

DAMASCUS DAILY URGES FIRM ARAB STANCE TO THWART HADDAD

JN210917 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 21 Apr 79 JN

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "The Aggressive Alliance's Move and Ways to Confront It," ATH-THAWRAH editorially says: Traitor Sa'd Haddad's proclamation of the border strip in southern Lebanon as a state is a well-timed Israeli decision. It is part of Israel's aggressive and expansionist policy and falls within the framework of the moves of the Carter-As-Sadat-Begin alliance against the Arab nation in the wake of the signing of the capitulation treaty between As-Sadat and Begin.

The aims of the new aggressive plot can be summarized as follows:

1. To transform the enclave that is controlled by Israel through traitor Sa'd Haddad's gangs into a fait accompli to be exploited by the parties of the new aggressive alliance to bring pressure on the Arab nation in general and Syria in particular. Syria's stand--enjoying Arab and world support--is considered a threat to the U.S.-Israeli-As-Sadat machinations and a major obstacle to the peddling of these machinations. Furthermore, through the ninth Arab summit conference and the Arab foreign ministers conference, Syria has been able to move the Arab position from a state of expectation and study to one of action and confrontation against As-Sadat's regime and the plot of capitulation and liquidation.

2. To alleviate the pressure on the Egyptian regime, thereby giving it chance to catch its breath and divert attention away from the campaigns of suppression and terror that are taking place in Egypt to impose U.S.-Israeli tutelage on the people. The timing of Sa'd Haddad's criminal proclamation in southern Lebanon, the timing of the sham referendum on As-Sadat's crime, and the new blackout imposed on the Egyptian people's struggle against the policy of treason and the treaty of capitulation indicate these events are not coincidental.

3. To enable the parties to the new aggressive alliance to take the offensive, giving their past threats more strength after these threats failed to influence the Arab stand. They think that in so doing they can blunt the edge of the Arab confrontation and incite any agent or capitulatory forces to bring matters to a head. They also think they can create an atmosphere conducive to peddling their capitulatory conspiracy.

A firm stand must be taken to strike at traitor Sa'd Haddad's conspiracy. It must be treated as an Israeli decision, as a crime that resulted from the treaty of treason and capitulation.

ATH-THAWRAH adds: The Lebanese and Arabs must take a firm stand on this matter, particularly since leniency in punishing this traitor and in adopting suitable measures against him has rapidly led to the current state of affairs in southern Lebanon.

The paper concludes: Hesitation in taking firm action leads to catastrophes. Containing the repercussions and thwarting the dangers of such catastrophes inevitably requires great efforts. The Lebanese people, supported by all the Arabs, have not run out of ways to safeguard their unity and thwart the conspiracy.

ALGERIA

APS DENIES EGYPTIAN REFERENDUM REFLECTS POPULAR DESIRES

LD221356 Algiers APS in English 1020 GMT 22 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Algiers, 22 Apr, APS--Egyptian referendums go along but do not differ. The fourth to be organized by As-Sadat's regime in four years gave the expected results: More than 99 percent of positive votes.

If we consider the fact that the Egyptian people have always been at the vanguard of the struggle for recovering Arab dignity and lands, it is difficult to imagine such a success for As-Sadat's defeatist policy. Even at the time of An-Nasir, whose range outpassed Egyptian frontiers, popular assent has never been so completely shared. Yet no comparison is possible between the late An-Nasir and the present president whose policy is condemned by the entire Arab world. And Egyptians will not be the exception.

As-Sadat's referendum reveals the regime's inability to explain the reasons for the economic blockade from the Arab world. However, these sanctions are but the implementing of Khartoum summit decisions (Aug 76) saying that any solution to the Middle East questions should be globally sought.

It is worth mentioning that the Egyptian-Israeli deal is a separate solution and excludes the other concerned parts which still undergo Israeli occupation. What the Egyptian regime calls an "issue to the problem," is, therefore, but a complication of the question.

Such a situation amply justifies the sanctions taken by Arab ministers in Baghdad conference. These decisions will unfortunately not be subject to a referendum in Egypt.

In the so-called "most democratic regime of the Arab world," the Egyptian people's decision on whether to be separated from the rest of the Arab nation should be capital.

However the Egyptian regime is completely different. As-Sadat himself declared that on the morrow of the referendum, no breach of the law, in other words no opposition to his policy, will be tolerated.

Therefore, what is the reason for a referendum? If we refer to the declarations of a delegation from the Egyptian opposition, As-Sadat is about to dissolve the parliament. Behind this eventuality is a vast movement of repression against all those who said, "no" to capitulation.

The results of the referendum can in no case be a reflection of the Egyptian reality by the simple magic of figures.

PFLP LEADER HABASH ARRIVES, COMMENTS ON MIDDLE EAST

LD212359 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 21 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Dr George Habash, secretary general of the PFLP, arrived in Algiers this afternoon. At the VIP lounge at the airport, Dr George Habash answered questions put to him by a radio and television reporter on the situation in the Arab area.

On the attitude of the Palestinian revolution and the Arab reply to the conspiracy which is currently being engineered in Lebanon, and the sham referendum organized by As-Sadat in Egypt, Habash said:

[Habash--begin recording] First, it is essential that the recent step taken by Sa'd Haddad--actually, it is a serious imperialist-Zionist conspiracy--be placed within the general framework of the imperialist-Zionist-reactionary plan at this stage. We are passing through a stage which can be scientifically described as the most serious and crucial stage through which the Palestinian national liberation movement and the Arab national liberation movement (in general) have passed. This stage is characterized by a decisive imperialist-Zionist-reactionary plot to liquidate the Palestinian issue and perpetuate the legality of the Zionist presence in the Arab area, and to finish off the Palestinian revolution.

This is not all. This is only one side of the plot. The other side is actually aimed at liquidating everything that is patriotic and progressive in the entire Arab area. We are facing an onslaught which seeks to entrench the domination of imperialism in this very sensitive area, with regard to what concerns imperialist interests, and I mean by this the oil interests in particular.

The events in Lebanon and Sa'd Haddad's conspiracy actually seek to initiate a confrontation against the Palestinian revolution, and not only the Palestinian revolution but also against the Lebanese patriotic movement and the Lebanese masses. The conspiracy also seeks to oppose or apply pressure on the Syrian regime, and through the Syrian regime, to apply pressure on all the states of the Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation, and also on the states of the national charter--Syria and Iraq. The aim is serious, of course.

From here it becomes imperative for the Palestinian revolution, on the one hand, and all the patriotic and progressive forces on the other to adopt a very responsible stand against the conspiracy as a whole. Naturally, in the Palestinian arena we can confront this by strengthening Palestinian national unity. We should escalate our armed struggle against the Zionist occupation or presence. We can also face this by obtaining our right to be present in the Jordanian arena. We can face this in Lebanon by a very firm alliance with the Lebanese patriotic movement and the Lebanese masses, and give them the right to be in the forefront and lead the confrontation against this plot with the support of all states of the Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation and the Patriotic regimes.

[Question] Your Excellency, secretary general of the PFLP, how do you explain the measures which the president of the Egyptian regime has adopted to dissolve the People's Assembly? Also, what is your description of the elections--or rather the referendum--which took place 2 days ago concerning the treaty of treason and surrender?

[Answer] I believe, from the Zionist point of view, and Zionism is very eager to say that the agreement--I mean the treasonous treaty--is not merely an agreement between the Zionist state and a person called As-Sadat, but that this agreement is actually an agreement between the Zionist state and the Egyptian people. Quite a number of press and official comments in Israel before the signing of the treaty used to point out that they wanted a firm treaty which would not become void or change if the head of the regime changed. As for As-Sadat, he is naturally seeking to falsify the will of the Egyptian masses so that he can falsely say that this step is supported by the Egyptian masses.

Naturally, the progressive forces which know the truth about the Egyptian masses--the masses of 10 June, the masses of 19 and 20 January--know full well that these masses could never in any way be satisfied with this despicable humiliation, this act of contempt for the honor and interests of the Egyptian people and the Egyptian masses.

[Question] Your Excellency, secretary general, a last question: What is your opinion of the plans for Arab action asince the Baghdad conference--to implement the political and economic boycott of the Egyptian regime?

[Answer] This is a very important point. Naturally, the resolutions which were adopted call for a diplomatic and economic boycott of the Egyptian regime. This is a good point, but the important thing is the implementation. We in the PFLP believe that the patriotic regimes will actually implement the resolutions which have been adopted in the diplomatic, political and economic fields. From this stems our earnest and firm call for the need to hold a summit conference of the Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation as soon as possible, to be attended by Iraq, so that the front can draw up a complete plan to cover all tasks.

The first task is to boycott and besiege As-Sadat. This task should be followed by lending true support to the struggles of the Egyptian masses. But there are also other equally important tasks, including: To begin opposition to U.S. imperialism, which led this treasonous operation, and its interests, and to reconsider the level of support for the Palestinian revolution. Support for the Palestinian revolution, after today, should assume a different level than before because with the calm on the southern front, we must compensate for this by escalating the struggle with the Zionist enemy from the northern front. The force which can today escalate the armed struggle against the Zionist enemy is the Palestinian revolution--that is, in addition to a number of other tasks. We believe that the states of the Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation plus (?Iraq) are capable, if we count their human, economic and military capabilities, of confronting the present plot.

Naturally, the purpose of our visit to the fraternal Algerian region, to the Algerian revolution which we reel proud of and hold dear, is to discuss the question of adopting joint tasks for all Arab patriotic and progressive forces which will enable us to confront this stage. Despite the gravity of this stage, we are confident that in the end, and after a difficult and long stage of struggle, we will be victorious. [end recording]

LIBYA

JANA CALLS EGYPTIAN REFERENDUM 'WORST FORGERY' IN HISTORY

LD201811 Tripoli JANA in English 1740 GMT 20 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Tripoli, April 20, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--The worst forgery in history took place in Egypt yesterday, a forgery which will misrepresent the will of the Arab people in Egypt once the results are declared of the farce of the referendum on the document of the defeated Egyptian president's capitulation to the Zionist enemy and on the dissolution of the so-called People's Assembly.

Observers have already predicted that the referendum results will be similar to all acts of forgery. The defeated president has himself asserted that the results will be more than 99 percent. AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE last night reported that the results of the referendum in Egypt do not require any experts or computers.

The political editor of the JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY reported that the aim behind a referendum in Egypt is the attempt to persuade the world that the Egyptian people agrees to capitulation to the enemy, the relinquishment of Arab rights in Palestine, giving up the Arab occupied territories and accepting Zionist infiltration in Egypt. This in addition to the isolation imposed on Egypt by Arab and other progressive and Third World countries as a result of all that.

The editor affirmed that the defeated president does not really respect the will of the Egyptian people, not even that represented in the result of the referendum. The Egyptian people had voted "yes" to the Federation of Arab Republics, nevertheless one day he resolved to freeze the matter. This irony insults millions of Egyptians who had gone to the poll with unprecedented enthusiasm in order to raise the flag of unity. The editor went on to say that after the defeated Egyptian president found himself drowning in the swamp of treason, he thought that he could escape the Egyptian people's revolution by usurping their consent through misrepresenting their will in a referendum farce on the most serious cause of destiny. In conclusion the editor affirmed that the people's revolution in Egypt will burn the Egyptian president and with him all the documents of capitulation he signed in prostration before the racist Zionist enemy, in the presence of the leader of world imperialism, Jimmy Carter. The Egyptian people will remain as ever before, rejecting defeat and insisting on the restoration by force of the usurped rights.

TRIPOLI RADIO SAYS U.S. 'MISSILE GROUPS' STATIONED ON BORDER

LD221315 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 22 Apr 79 LD

[Text] JANA has learned that a meeting of officials of the U.S. military intelligence was held on 16 March 1979 during which it was decided to send U.S. missile groups [ar firaq] to be stationed along the border with the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya. The commander of these groups received a message before his departure for the Egyptian capital from the head of the U.S. military intelligence telling him: We are at present unable to guarantee As-Sadat being in our hands completely because his problems with other Arab states are growing. Despite this, there is still hope. You and your group should make the necessary effort. Furthermore, the head of the ninth American missile group was ordered to leave for the Egyptian border with Libya to train Egyptian forces there. He took with him two missile groups from U.S. forces in Italy and West Germany. The leader of the group asked in his report to U.S. intelligence to make available a quantity of U.S. weapons in the region. Reports say that a group of these weapons was indeed transferred to the border with Libya. It includes bombs of the type 83 MK and 88 MK, air to air missiles and surface to air missiles type 10 MAU and 68 MAU and chemical bombs type ACB. JANA also has learned that on 12 April 1979 the American military groups moved to Egypt with the aim of carrying out reconnaissance tasks. One group came from Karlsruhe U.S. air base, another from the U.S. naval base of Bremerhaven and a third from the (Arding) base. A senior U.S. officer who took part in battles in Vietnam and Cambodia was chosen to lead the U.S. air delegation present in the region of the Egyptian-Libyan border.

ROMANIAN DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER PATAN HOLDS TALKS

LD222004 Tripoli JANA in English 1818 GMT 21 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Tripoli, 21 April, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--Meetings of the Libyan Arab-Romanian joint committee for economic, scientific and technical cooperation commenced this morning in Tripoli under the joint chairmanship of the secretary for heavy industries, Mr 'Umar al-Muntasir, and the Romanian vice premier, Mr Ion Patan.

Mr al-Muntasir delivered a speech welcoming members of the Romanian delegation to the talks, and lauding bilateral relations linking the Jamahiriya and Romania in various fields. He said the committee's meetings come in implementation of the plan drawn out by Colonel Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi and President Nicolae Ceausescu during earlier meetings on bilateral cooperation between both countries. Mr al-Muntasir urged all those present to work in earnest for the establishment of firm relations between both countries.

The Romanian vice premier, Mr Ion Patan, also delivered a speech praising the hospitality with which he and his delegation were received since their arrival to the Jamahiriya. He said the committee's meetings will give a strong boost to bilateral relations between both countries originally drawn out by Colonel Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi and President Ceausescu. Mr Patan said his side will exert every effort to develop and bolster cooperation between the Libyan Arab and Romanian people. During the opening session, five joint committees were formed. These committees are due to start work this evening on studying cooperation between the Jamahiriya and Romania in various fields.

GOVERNMENT DENIES STATE COUNCIL OF CHAD STATEMENT ON TROOPS

LD210116 Tripoli Voice of the Arab Homeland in Arabic 2315 GMT 20 Apr 79 LD

[Text] The Libyan Foreign Secretariat issued a statement on the claims made by the body which calls itself the state council in Chad. Here is the text of the statement:

Within the framework of the information campaign against Libya and its people, the information media 2 days ago carried a statement issued by a group calling itself "State Council of Chad" containing lies and malicious fabrications attributed to that group which is trying to impose itself on the Chadian people. In the face of these attempts, the Libyan Foreign Secretariat deems it necessary to state the following:

The body which calls itself the Chad revolutionary council does not exist and it has no legality as was agreed at the first Kano conference to form a provisional Chadian council of state whose term of office ended on 1 April 1979. Indeed two of its former members were killed at the hands of some hireling, tribal elements which are now in Ndjamea. Therefore, the council they are mentioning does not enjoy any international or popular legality and it does not represent any of the Chadian sides.

The statement which was issued in the name of this illegal council causes laughter and ridicule and it does not deserve a reply. The Foreign Secretariat, while astonished over what has been raised concerning the presence of Libyan Arab forces in Chad, requests in the name of the Jamahiriya that those who want to should make their own investigation and visit the areas referred to in order to find out about this imaginary story. The Jamahiriya, which is linked to the Chadian people by historical, spiritual and cultural relations, regrets that such claims are made--claims which cannot be anything else except a fictional story fabricated by some elements which were once supported by the Jamahiriya, and which realize that the reason for their existence now in Ndjamea is due to the Jamahiriya. While Libya affirms its stand alongside the Chadian people, at the same time it affirms that sole legality is something which the third conference of the Chadian national liberation front, FROLINAT, will produce. Libya also affirms that no one can speak in the name of the Chadian people who are torn by the struggle for power by some adventurers who are working to isolate this struggling people from their neighbors and the rest of the African peoples.

BEGIN CONGRATULATES AS-SADAT ON RESULTS OF REFERENDUM

TA201715 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 20 Apr 79 TA

[Text] The prime minister telephoned President as-Sadat in the afternoon and congratulated him on his victory in the referendum, a victory which is an achievement for peace. President as-Sadat answered very warmly telling Mr Begin he cannot describe the feelings of the Egyptian people. The prime minister's spokesman told our correspondent that it was agreed in the talk that after the Begin-As-Sadat meeting in Al-'Arish on 27 May, they will visit Beersheba and make a speech before the Beersheba university students. In addition, they will visit the Beersheba mayor. The two personages have also decided that together they will fly in the Egyptian president's plane on the Lod-Cairo line, thus inaugurating the direct air corridor.

DETAILS ON NAHARIYA ATTACK, IDF STATEMENT REPORTED

TA221020 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 22 Apr 79 TA

[Text] The people killed in the terrorist attack in Nahariya will be buried tomorrow. The police sergeant, Eliyahu Shahar, 24, will be buried at 1400 tomorrow, in the plot allocated to military casualties in the Ma'alot cemetery. The funeral of Dani Haran, 28, and his daughters 'Eynat, 4, and Ya'el, 2, will leave Tiv'on tomorrow for the cemetery in Nahariya.

Three of those wounded in the attack are hospitalized in the Nahariya hospital. The hospital manager defined their condition as satisfactory.

At noon the IDF's spokesman made an announcement summing up the progression of the terrorist attack:

It is stated in the announcement that at nearly 0300 in the morning four terrorists reached Nahariya by sea. They took over an apartment in an apartment building and there one of the Haran family daughters was killed. Two terrorists took the father of the family and the other daughter with them and tried to escape and return to their boat on shore. After they murdered the two hostages they fell into the hands of our forces. The two other terrorists of the group were killed in exchanges of fire with the security forces reaching the incident sites. One of them was killed by a citizen's shots and the other by the fire of the security forces. In the exchanges of fire a policeman was killed and four people were wounded. The IDF spokesman adds that the terrorist group left Tyre on a rubber boat and its members belong to the Palestinian Liberation Front acting in Lebanon with Iraqi support.

Further Details

TA221212 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1105 GMT 22 Apr 79 TA

[Excerpts] The security forces will further increase the security alert and the special security activity throughout the country and along the shores. They will particularly reinforce the existing security measures in order to safeguard the Independence Day events. Our correspondent Beni Rom says that security sources expect escalating terrorist acts and attempts.

[Rom] The terrorists arrived in Nahariya last night from the Tyre area. In the Tyre area the terrorists have maritime bases for terrorist acts and attacks.

The four terrorists used a (Salinger)-type rubber boat produced in France. The engine is Japanese (Yamaha) with 55 horsepower. This organization also sent three terrorists to commit a murder and a terrorist act in Qiryat Ghemona, in September 1978. However, the security forces succeeded in foiling that terrorist attempt.

It is worthwhile noting that the security forces hold routine frequent maritime patrols along the shores of the country in addition to land patrols along the shores. Even the most sophisticated, modern, early warning and detection means cannot completely seal off Israel's shores. It is worthwhile mentioning Defense Minister Weizman's remarks after the Litani operation. The defense minister said at the time that if the terrorist acts and murders are renewed the IDF's long and strong arm will again hit the terrorist bases and concentrations and mercilessly beat them.

[Announcer] Since the peace treaty with Egypt was signed and also after the appearance of the Lebanese battalion in the region at the end of last week, Israel has wanted to avoid, as much as possible, involvement in incidents in southern Lebanon. Official elements in Israel assess that the Syrian-encouraged terrorists want to drag Israel into involvement that will increase the tension in the area. Our correspondent Amnon Nadav reports about the deployment of Israeli elements for terrorist activity.

[Nadav] According to estimates in Israel the recent terrorist acts, including this morning's bloody attack are only the beginning of an increase in the wave of terrorism. This wave began after signing the peace treaty with Egypt and its aim, among other things, is to try to sabotage the agreement. The terrorist wave has included, up until this morning, a previous attempt to land terrorists on Israel's shores, attempts to inject terrorist groups from Jordan's [and Lebanese] territory and acts abroad against Israeli and Jewish targets in Nicosia, Paris, Frankfurt, Istanbul and Brussels. It is known that the As-Sa'iqa members acted in Paris and Istanbul with Syrian auspices and encouragement. And, indeed, according to assessments, the terrorists, in their recent activity, receive Syrian backing and encouragement. One of the outstanding signs of this is Damascus pressure and support for the movement of the Lebanese battalion to the south of Lebanon. The Damascus declarations accompanying the movement of the battalion southward and the very fact of its appearance in the UN-controlled area have increased the terrorists confidence.

For the first time after a long period last week the terrorists used long-range 130-mm cannons for hurling over 60 shells daily on settlements within Israeli territory. The open use of these cannons indicates, according to Israeli elements, a great self-confidence on the part of the terrorists, who were prepared to absorb Israeli reaction directed at the sources of firing. According to assessments, the terrorists are working under Syrian inspiration and encouragement in order to increase the tension on the Lebanese-Israeli border with direct or indirect actions. For example, they shelled the UN force and the Lebanese battalion last week. Haddad's men and, indirectly, Israel were blamed for these acts. Haddad and Israel, in contrast, accused the United Nations and the terrorists and thus, tension has been created among all the elements acting on the Israeli-Lebanese border; tension that has increased today and is threatening quiet there currently.

22 APR CABINET MEETING ENDS, OFFICIAL STATEMENT MADE

TA221151 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1140 GMT 22 Apr 79 TA

[Text] The weekly Cabinet meeting ended in the prime minister's office a few minutes ago. Let us go over to our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer.

[Schiffer] We are here at the prime minister's office and the government secretary, Arye Na'or, will read the government's announcement.

[Na'or] The Cabinet today heard a report from Defense Minister Weizman and the head of the general headquarters [Chief of Staff Eytan] about the events early in the morning in Nahariya. I am giving the announcement as follows:

The barbaric murderers have again carried out their scheme and murdered a father together with his two small daughters. In their attack a policeman who rushed to the rescue of the citizens also lost his life. The Cabinet expresses its sympathy for the bereaved families.

The Cabinet also heard a report from the transport minister about the terrorist attack which took place in Brussels. The Cabinet expresses its appreciation and gratitude to the Belgian and Israeli security elements acting in the Brussels airport with courage and resourcefulness, foiling the scheme of the terrorists, the members of the PLO Popular Front, to kill innocent passengers.

The Cabinet heard the deputy prime minister's appeal against establishing settlements in Elon More and Shilo and approved the decision of the Ministerial Committee for Security Affairs on these settlements.

DEFENSE MINISTER WEIZMAN POSTPONES VISIT TO EGYPT

TA220759 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0756 GMT 22 Apr 79 TA

[Text] The defense minister has decided to postpone his visit in Egypt until after Independence Day. A spokesman of the Defense Ministry announced that Maj Gen Avraham Tamir coordinated the postponement with the Egyptian authorities in Cairo.

Our military correspondent announces that this morning Defense Minister Weizman visited the scene of the terrorist attack in Nahariya and this decision was made after the visit to the site of the terrorist attack.

Egyptian Reaction to Postponement

TA222027 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 22 Apr 79 TA

[Text] Our envoy in Cairo reports that despite the postponement of Minister Weizman's visit, the first meeting of the joint military committee will take place in the buffer zone in Sinai, apparently this coming Sunday. Our correspondent in Cairo, 'Amiram Nir, broadcast to us from the Egyptian television studio this evening.

[Nir--begin videotape] The postponement of the defense minister's visit to Egypt was received here with shock mixed with great disappointment.

The disappointment is understandable. When Major General Tamir brought the announcement to the Egyptians at about 0900, there were already thousands of policemen and soldiers dispersed on security details along the route of the visit; the band and the honor guard were already waiting at the airport and even the Egyptian defense minister's belongings had already been transferred to the (El-Salaam) Hotel where the host was due to stay near his guest. But after the disappointment was swallowed, the shock remained. This afternoon we met the group of Egyptian generals, General 'Ali's aides, who had been occupied in preparing the visit, the (El-Salaam) Hotel. Their amazement was concealed only by their good manners. The questions they had were very restrained. Only in a more striking translation would the remarks sound like this: Is the terrorist action the only reason for the postponement of the visit? If so, why the postponement of 2 whole weeks? Does Israel intend to take any action requiring the presence of the defense minister in Israel? One of the Egyptian generals, among the most senior participants in the talks with Israel, reminded us of a question we had asked him about a year ago: Would Egypt hold up the peace process if there was any sort of heating-up on the eastern front? Now the general wanted to know whether Israel would hold up the process of implementing the peace every time the terrorists made a murderous strike? Our interlocutor agreed with us that in the national mood in Jerusalem today the picture doubtless appeared somewhat different; but, he said, it was necessary to get used to living on two parallel planes. For example, Begin's visit was on exactly the same day that most of the Arab ambassadors left Cairo. Beyond the political significance, the postponement of the visit also has a practical technical significance, because the first phase of the withdrawal from Sinai is already due to be implemented in about another 5 weeks. The joint military committee must begin its work at once.

Therefore, Major General Tamir will remain here and he will be joined tomorrow by Brig Gen Dov Si'on, Israel's representative to the joint committee. The two of them will coordinate with their counterparts in Egypt the arrangements for the committee's work and the date for the first meeting. As far as can be seen, this first meeting will be held this coming Sunday, in Tasa, in the Sinai buffer zone. After what happened today, it is not surprising that the meeting of the committees is being viewed with more than purely technical importance here in Cairo. [end videotape]

DAYAN DEPARTS FOR FAR EAST; MAKES REMARKS

TA230737 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0615 GMT 23 Apr 79 TA

[Text] Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan is leaving for the Far East. At the moment he is holding a press conference at Ben Gurion Airport.

[Dayan--live] I do not think, nor did I say, that the model of the policy of leaving the Sinai should be the model for the Golan Heights. When I was asked about this by television political correspondent Elimelekh Ram, I told him that in my opinion even if the Syrians condition making peace with us on our stay [as heard] on the Golan Heights, I am for our staying on the Golan Heights. If they do not make peace with us, let them not make peace with us. At the time, I was opposed to moving up to the Golan Heights because of this reason, since I feared that if we moved up on the Golan Heights, the Syrians would not make peace with us. However, this was more than 11 years ago. Since then we have settled the Golan Heights.

It is a different situation now; there is a difference between something that happens in advance and something which is retroactive. Today, if the Syrians condition making peace on our leaving the Golan Heights, my opinion is--and I said this to Elimelekh Ram; this was publicized--that we should not leave the Golan Heights. This holds true regarding the Sinai model with relation to the Golan Heights [sentence as heard]. I did not mention this model.

The truth and the most important thing is that we are now entering, not negotiations with Syria, but hard and tiring negotiations regarding autonomy, namely, regarding the areas of Judea, Samaria and the Gaza Strip. The Jerusalem subject is part of this. I was asked and said that, in my opinion, Israel's position should be that the Jerusalem issue should not be included in the autonomy negotiations. The claims or demands that the Arabs have with regard to Jerusalem--and they have demands concerning Jerusalem--should be discussed when the permanent settlement is dealt with, 6 years from now. This does not mean though--I am saying--that their permanent settlement means a change in Jerusalem's status.

Everything, every sentence can be picked and reversed, twisted [word in English]. The question is, though, whether we should or should not insist that, in the framework of the negotiations on autonomy, Jerusalem not be included, and that Arab claims or demands--and the Arabs do have such claims and demands--should be discussed when the permanent settlement about all other questions such as sovereignty and borders are dealt with. This will happen after 6 years. Therefore it is needless because of this to distort and warp things--to be sophisticated, to twist and attribute wrong things. This may not be with finely formulated language but it does touch on the matters themselves.

It was with great sorrow that I heard the remarks of the Jordan Valley settlers also from the informative [word in English] point of view. Some of the settlements are half empty; there are houses there that stand empty and there are no people who want to go and settle there. This touches upon our soul, upon our political soul. A supreme effort must be made to attract settlers there and to plant in their hearts the recognition that no Palestinian state will be there, that the entry into autonomy negotiations is not a catastrophe [word in English] that they will not be subordinate to Nabulus and Ramallah, that we have a right--and it is recognized by all parties--to be there and the IDF forces will be on the Jordan. This is the basis for the autonomy settlement. There is a special status for Israel--not only spiritual, historical, sentimental, but also international, legal [word in English]--to be in Judea and Samaria. At the moment, in my opinion, the emphasis is on the Jordan Valley.

[Elimelekh Ram, television political correspondent] Mr Foreign Minister, with your permission, regarding your trip to the Far East now, do you believe that the timing for this trip....

[Dayan--interrupted] Almost, almost like McArthur. Do not worry, I will come back [four words in English] but not to the Far East but to Israel. This is not like McArthur.

[Ram--repeats question] Do you believe that the timing for your trip, on the eve of the beginning of the practical implementation of the peace treaty with Egypt, is correct?

[Dayan] The timing, at the time, was set for an earlier period and has already been postponed twice. Now we finally had to decide whether to hold it or cancel it. At the time it was put off because of the renewed discussions about the peace agreement with Egypt. We had to decide whether to hold it or not, and I think that this is the best timing. We will give back Al-'Arish on 27 May. I will be back on 10 May. The discussions on autonomy with the Egyptians will begin on 27 or 29 or 28 May, this is formally; it is possible that a different date will be set, namely, a month after the exchange of ratification documents to be carried out the day after tomorrow.

In other words, I will return about 2 weeks before Al-'Arish's handover so that I will be able to participate in the internal deliberations of the 11-man and six-man committees in preparation for the negotiations on the autonomy. If I am absent more than 2 weeks, then this cannot be avoided. I would have wanted to be here and involved and active in this issue of implementing the Israeli-Egyptian peace agreement. However, this is an agreement that will last 3 years, and in fact, the active part of it will begin upon the evacuation of Al-'Arish. Things can be done on this matter prior to the evacuation indeed, but the timing of my trip to the Far East is relatively the best timing.

[Unidentified correspondent] Mr Foreign Minister, against the background of your remarks on the place you occupy in the government, is it possible to understand that tension prevails in the relations between you and the prime minister?

[Dayan] On the contrary. This is exactly what is impossible to understand and I want the opposite understood. If there were tension, then there would be no difficulty for the prime minister. With one blink of the eye, to hint to me it is more convenient for him in the government without me, I, within 3 minutes, would put my resignation letter on his table. I have already noted that there may be indignation or criticism in his heart about remarks I have made. I cannot read the heart of innermost thinking. However, to me he has not said a word on this subject. We have talked much recently on various subjects, work issues. We also talked yesterday. We have talked about the Far East trip, we have talked about the responsibility for implementing the Israeli-Egyptian peace agreement--in general, issues connected with future activity. I have not heard any hint from him. He is a prime minister. I do not know whether you know him --I know him--he will meet no difficulty if he thinks that it is in the interest of the public welfare, of the state to replace a minister. In such a case he will do so, especially when he knows I will have no indignation on this matter with regard to him, no indignation. I will thank him for the past, wish him all the best and fruitful work in future, and personally speaking, I will continue to be on friendly relations with him.

[Elimelekh Ram] Do you really think [words indistinct] has done his duty?

[Dayan] Oh, with regard to discussion on what I think about Dayan, we will have to dedicate a special press conference to this.

[Unidentified correspondent] Has the prime minister reacted to your remarks on the Jordan Valley?

[Dayan] He did not say a word or half a word on this matter, namely, not a word or half a word of criticism. I think, I have said: He may believe that the remarks should have been worded differently. I do not know. He did not say a thing to me. However, I have no doubt that the prime minister is a full partner to the two points I have emphasized. The first is that Israel has a special status, both from our point of view and from the international point of view, in Judaea, Samaria and Gaza. Second, Jerusalem should not be included in the autonomy issue. These are the two things that have aroused, and been the root of, the debate. However, he did not say a word to me regarding my remarks in the Jordan Valley. I am sure that like me he wants the flow of settlers to this area to increase, and this is the main thing. On this matter we should indeed cooperate with Agriculture Minister Ari'el Sharon, and also with the Finance Ministry, to do whatever is necessary to increase settlement there.

[Ram] Also when you are in the Far East, I understand you will not meet with the Chinese. However, is there a chance you will meet with people from Taiwan?

[Dayan] I do not think so. We do not have diplomatic ties with Taiwan, but we do have good relations with them. There is no difficulty with regard to economic relations. Here, at the Book Fair, for example, there is--I understand--Taiwanese representation. Israelis travel to Taiwan, too. I wish we could, today, receive a visa to China with the same ease as we do for Taiwan. However, this is not on the plane of diplomatic relations but on the level of economic and other good relations. Officially speaking, though, I will meet only with the representatives of those countries I have mentioned.

Further Details on Trip Route

TA230708 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0700 GMT 23 Apr 79 TA

[Text] Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan said this morning that in his Far East tour he will not meet with any Chinese representatives. I am saying this with regret, Dayan said. He said this at Ben Gurion Airport, prior to his departure for a tour in Burma, Nepal, Singapore and Thailand.

Before this he will stop over in Zurich where he will take part in a meeting of the Israeli ambassadors in Western Europe. Dayan will also be in Hong Kong.

22 APR PRESS REACTS TO RELEASE OF SOVIET 'PRISONERS OF ZION'

TA220902 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 22 Apr 79 TA

[Review of morning press editorials]

[Excerpt] The release of the five prisoners of Zion, convicted in the Leningrad trial, is the major subject dealt with in the editorials.

HATZOFE believes that the amnesty order is connected with improved relations between the United States and the Soviet Union. The long struggle for the release of the prisoners of Zion conducted by Jews and non-Jews played a large role in the release of the five. This may be the appropriate time to demand the release of all prisoners of Zion, senior prisoners and nonsenior prisoners suffering for their desire to emigrate to Israel, thus making large-scale emigration from the Soviet Union possible. We will happily welcome the released, these dear Jews who had suffered much for their deep attachment to Eretz Yisra'el. The struggle for the release of all the prisoners and the emigration of all those wishing to will be continued. We will not keep silent where the emigration of the prisoners of Zion is concerned.

'AL HAMISHMAR is of the opinion that what should be especially emphasized with regard to the release of the prisoners is the chance for a positive effect where Israel and the Soviet Union is concerned. The two countries are interested in improving relations and promoting the process of settling the Jewish-Arab conflict in peaceful ways. A change of attitude on the part of the Soviet Union can be a help in curbing the militant [last word in English] tendencies that have lately increased in several Arab countries following the signing of the peace treaty between Israel and Egypt.

DAVAR believes that without giving up the continuation of the campaign on behalf of the Soviet Jews, it would be wise if the large Jewish organizations and the conference [as heard] for the Jews of the Soviet Union do not ignore the positive change in the Soviet practice concerning the subjects vital for the Jewish people, wherever they may be.

It is indeed a sad fact that two-thirds of the thousands of Jews arriving in Vienna monthly continue to prefer the Western countries to Israel, but this is an internal Jewish affair and the Soviet authorities should not be blamed for that.

The Jerusalem POST says that the explanation that the recent developments in the Soviet Union express a turning point in [Soviet] policy is in the meantime an assumption without proof. Nevertheless, this is still possible. One thing is clear: Such events do not happen in the Soviet Union by accident.

SOVIET PRISONERS' RELEASE VIEWED AS GESTURE

TA210542 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 21 Apr 79 TA

[Text] The head of the World Zionist Federation, Arye Dultzin, expressed satisfaction concerning the release of five of those convicted in the Leningrad trial. Dultzin expressed the hope that in the wake of their release, other prisoners of Zion will be released and exit-permits will be granted to all those wishing to emigrate from the Soviet Union.

Jerusalem views the Soviet step as a signal to Israel toward normalizing relations, but particularly as a signal to the United States since the Jackson Amendment obliged the U.S. administration to grant the Soviet Union the status of most-favored nation only on the condition that it improve human rights within its boundaries.

WEIZMAN INTERVIEWED ON POLITICAL, MILITARY ISSUES

TA211242 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1005 GMT 21 Apr 79 TA

[Special interview with Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman by Tzvi Shapira and Yosef Eshkol, the editor of BAMAHANE, the IDF's weekly magazine, on the occasion of Israeli Independence Day--date and place not given; recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman, this interview is held after the Passover and before Independence Day. Therefore, I wanted to open it with a rather general question. How is this Independence Day different from all the Independence Days of the State of Israel up to now?

[Answer] First, each Independence Day is different from the others. It is different in the development of Eretz Yisra'el, in the development of the state. If we chose only the narrow example of the IDF, then every year was marked by strengthening and every year was marked with a change. For instance, on Independence Day processions we always demonstrated new arms, new force. Therefore, each year was marked with a change and this is the beauty and power of the State of Israel.

It is interesting that there are countries which every year have a feast that shows their development. We have also had several problems over the past year, but one cannot ignore the fact that it is a year when one of the most important and most basic processes--of signing the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty--has happened. I compare this to one of the most basic chapters of the foundation and strengthening of the State of Israel.

[Question] Would you say that the peace agreement has introduced a change in what is demanded of the IDF? Should a new conception of Israeli security be created now?

[Answer] There are different emphases now. The emphasis should now be, to our regret, on the eastern and northern fronts. I wish we could say we could beat our swords into ploughshares. There is no doubt that the Egyptian front, which for 30 years had been the main front from the point of view of power, is changing now. There is no doubt either that due to developments in Iraq, Syria and Jordan, and due to their abstention from the peace agreement, the emphasis of enemy power has shifted eastward and northward. It is possible that in the course of time--I hope that in the course of time--we may also deal with the issue of developing the scale of IDF's forces, its power, its size and nature of its weaponry. At the moment, for the foreseeable future--which I may define as the coming 3 years--it is convenient to speak of this 3-year period marking the entry of peace and our return to the international border. After this period it is possible that the future general headquarters and the future defense ministers will also consider the structure of power of the IDF.

[Question] In other words, it is possible to say that in the near future the IDF will not enter a process of building a new order of forces?

[Answer] No, it will in effect continue with plans already in existence. In many things we are today involved in new planting. I repeat, the emphasis as far as the enemy is concerned, is now on the eastern-northern front. If anyone expects that the IDF's size will be cut down in the foreseeable future--the answer is no.

[Question] Let us go to current events. A few events have taken place recently on Israel's northern border: A Lebanese battalion has entered southern Lebanon; the Christians in the south made a declaration that was interpreted as the beginning of independence, independence of the central government; clashes took place between the UN forces and the Christians. How do you view these developments?

[Answer] In most cases I view this with regret. However, I view most cases as part of the primary, painful, problem of Lebanon's deterioration over the last 4 years. One must remember the Lebanon that had been one of the calmest, possibly even one of the nicest nations in the Middle East with this Christian-Muslim composition, has deteriorated and has almost reached the threshold of destruction due to intervention on the part of the PLO, resulting in an internal war, a civil war between the Lebanese residents and what is called the Palestinian refugees who raised arms against Lebanon. We find ourselves in a situation where there are thousands of armed PLO men in Lebanon now. There are Christian militias both in north Beirut and in the south; there is a Syrian Army that has, as it were, entered to calm down the spirits but is really causing greater problems; the Arab army which entered Lebanon left it; there is a UN force which tries to introduce normalization only in southern Lebanon--and I emphasize southern Lebanon here and not Beirut--an attempt to bring normalization to southern Lebanon is being discussed but none of the countries of the world has yet tried to introduce normalization in Beirut and northern Lebanon. Furthermore, if the IDF had not entered into southern Lebanon nobody would have been interested in bringing normalization to southern Lebanon, so let those proclaimers of normalization look at their deeds and acts. Therefore, it is with great sorrow that I see that everything is rather deteriorating there.

Maj Sa'd Haddad is a Lebanese combatant who, to the best of my knowledge, believes in an independent Lebanon, not that he is independent of Lebanon.

He views Beirut as his capital and the Lebanese people as the pre-civil war people; he feels that the Lebanese people and not Palestinian or Syrian fighters should gain control of Lebanon. Therefore, I view him as a Lebanese patriot--I view the northerners, those Lebanese militia fighters, also as patriots--and since he lives on the Israeli northern border without doubt there are things in common between his aspirations and ours. There is a common interest. I think it would be fair and decent to say that this belt is about 10 km to the north of the State of Israel, along the Israeli northern border, is vital for us and contributes to our security. Therefore, Haddad is first a Lebanese patriot and fighter, and second, there is a common denominator between us and his problems.

[Question] Can it be understood from your remarks that you view the presence of the UN force in Lebanon as one of the achievements of the Litani operation?

[Answer] I do not view the UN force as a negative thing. I think that in some cases one could do without the UN force. We did not propose it but we did not oppose it either. I have no doubt that the UN force has contributed to a certain degree, even largely, and has even paid with victims. However, I view the UN force as a temporary thing--they also view themselves as temporary--and ultimately I hope we will reach an understanding with Lebanon as we have with Egypt. It may take time, many problems may still face us--there are still Syrians and Palestinians there. However, I do not negate the UN force and its contribution. I think that one can do without it but it is also possible to live with it.

[Question] Doesn't what is happening in southern Lebanon at the moment make the Litani operation and its results futile?

[Answer] On the contrary. Why does this make it futile? When you find yourself in a situation where there are fewer terrorists in southern Lebanon, there is less terrorist activity from southern Lebanon than in the past, when you are somewhat able to know what is happening in a 10-kilometer belt, thanks to your friends in southern Lebanon--I think this is an achievement. I think that the Litani operation has been a great achievement. I may be wrong but I sometimes find it impossible to understand why people delve into it so much. It may be the result of the Yom Kippur War that the bad aspects--not only the positive points--are looked for in every military operation. I think that the Litani operation--one can argue over certain moves in it--as a whole led to achievements, to Israel's security on the northern border.

[Question] You said our friends in southern Lebanon. How would you sum up the relations between us and the Christians in southern Lebanon?

[Answer] I would first like to correct one thing--there are not only Christians in southern Lebanon there are also many Muslims. They are, simply, Lebanese from southern Lebanon now led by a Christian commander. For the most part, we are living in a large sea of Muslims and I would not want to distinguish between Christians and Muslims. I think that Major Haddad is a Lebanese fighter of the Christian faith and there are also Muslim fighters. One of his soldiers who, unfortunately, was killed yesterday, was a Muslim soldier. Neighborly relations exist today. There are now quite a few Lebanese who come to work in the State of Israel. There is a certain amount of economic cooperation, be it water, fuel, work or exchange of goods from one party to the other. There is certainly understanding for the security problems of the region controlled by Major Haddad and he understands the problem of Israel's security.

[Question] What is the degree of responsibility you see as Israel's defense minister toward what is happening in southern Lebanon?

[Answer] I undoubtedly see a certain degree of responsibility as a result of the influence we have. However, I do not see the kind of responsibility I have toward a division commander in the IDF or the IDF in general since, ultimately, Major Haddad is a proud Lebanese, an independent Lebanese as far as this independence goes. Sarkis is not such an independent Lebanese. On certain matters Haddad is more independent than Sarkis and the Syrians are possibly dictating to Sarkis much more than we dictate to Haddad. Therefore, it is a relationship of cooperation and mutuality rather than an element under the IDF's command.

[Question] Why does the Lebanese Government take into consideration what the Israeli Government wants or demands with regard to events in southern Lebanon? Do you view it as a positive process that the Lebanese Government....

[Answer] I cannot see that the Lebanese Government takes Israel's interests and desires so much into account. If it did take this into account it would have thrown the terrorists out. I think that if the Lebanese Government took this more into consideration--and I suggest that it do so--it would take much more thorough steps toward eliminating this plague called the terrorists in Lebanon. It may be worthwhile to emphasize here that neither from Syria, nor Jordan, nor Iraq, nor Egypt--certainly not from Egypt--is there such clear and felt activity as that of the terrorists from Lebanon against us, both in Israel and in Europe. You do not find a single terrorist act in Israel that is not accompanied by the admission that it was carried out by a force coming from Lebanon. To a certain extent we are still exercising some self-control but not hitting more often at those terrorists in southern Lebanon. I certainly urge the Lebanese Government to do something, but I do not think it could accept our proposal--although I believe it would want to do so--since it is seriously controlled by the Syrians and greatly influenced by the terrorists in Lebanon.

[Question] Let us move on to the peace treaty recently signed with Egypt. I would ask a general question: How do you view the space occupied by the peace treaty with Egypt in the short history of the State of Israel? What space does the treaty occupy?

[Answer] First, I do not know that the history of the State of Israel is so short. I think that Zionism and the return to and building of Eretz Yisra'el is a process that surely began before 1948 and has not been limited to just the last 30 or 31 years. Modern Zionism started almost a hundred years ago and you could not expect me here to give you a lecture about archeological finds pointing to the number of Jews living in Israel in the 7th, 8th and 9th centuries A.D. There are better versed people than me on this subject. So I do not accept the definition of short as...

[Question--interrupting] Short only refers to the existence of the state.

[Answer] Leave this. The state also existed. I can argue with you about what happened before 1948. Before 1948 we had many basic, essential assets without which what exists today would have been impossible, and it is a pity that some of these assets may not exist today. I said at the beginning of my remarks and I repeat: I think that to reach the situation we have reached--we have reached a certain understanding, albeit not full, with the largest Arab country--is an achievement which, in my opinion, tantamount to the Balfour Declaration.

In my opinion, this achievement is almost like the declaration of the state. When one leader in the Arab world gets up--this leader is Anwar as-Sadat, whom I respect and whose courage I appreciate because he has created problems for himself whose size is not yet (?understood)--and decides on a political path, that is his readiness to sign a peace treaty with the sovereign State of Israel, despite the problems and despite the heavy price that we paid, I think that this is one of the most important facts and moves contributing to strengthening and establishing the State of Israel on its land.

[Question] How do you view the continued relations with Egypt? Where do you see the major lines of development and what would you like to happen?

[Answer] I want there to be full understanding between the two peoples; completely open borders, so that people can come and go. I want there to be mutual trust, so that the Egyptians do not feel that we may con them here or there. I do not want Israel to feel that tourists impair the State of Israel. We are dealing here with two peoples that are different in many things but that also have much in common. For example: We have here a small people against a large people, a people with a certain culture against a people with a different culture. The Egyptians have their own culture, their own way of life. They are a big nation with many difficulties on the one hand, and many fine points, on the other. I am afraid that we may first try to teach each other.

[Question] What are you afraid of?

[Answer] First, I am not afraid--I am realistically analyzing things for you. Or, if you like, I will say afraid. I will not evade the word fear. I am not the first to say this--Hayim Hefer [a famous Israeli writer, poet, humorist] has already written verses on this which are, in my opinion, a guide for the Israeli tourist visiting Egypt. The Egyptians are a proud people, they are a people with great ability and many problems. We are a people with great ability and many problems. It would be most troublesome if each started trying to educate the other. If each solves its own problems--perhaps with the help or understanding of the other--I think we would fare better. Here is a concrete [word in English] answer to your question: If it depended on me today--I will try to influence things, but I would not say this depended on me; I can influence, I have no doubt I am in a position to exert influence--during the coming months I would like to see many more meetings between much larger strata of the Israeli and Egyptian societies. I have no doubt that it will take time for us to reach the Al-'Arish-Ra's Muhammad line, since the Egyptian must also show his people and the Arab world achievements that he has gained from peace. His first achievement will be that we reach the Al-'Arish-Ra's Muhammad line and honor the prime minister's signature promising that within 9 months, at this or that stage, we will move to this line. By 26 or 27 December this year we should be on the Al-'Arish-Ra's Muhammad line. A month later, embassies will be established. Prior to this it is hard for me to envisage a more normal [last word in English] process. Everybody wants to travel, to see things for oneself.... I hope I do not take a risk by saying that there is fear in Egypt--a justified fear, I think--of the Israeli assault. By assault I am not referring to just those tourists who pounced on Hebron and Nabulus and other places after the Six-Day War--we know how we Israelis pounce on Marks and Spencer and Macy's and all these places--but also to the attempt, perhaps I should not say to impose, but to prove our ability far beyond what we should.

I very much appreciate the Jews, I very much appreciate the people of Israel. I think we are a people with great ability. I am convinced that if we did not have great ability we would not have been able to hold our 3 million Jews with all the attendant problems in the sea of problems in which we live. Therefore, I can feel the greatness of the people of Israel. I appreciate the people of Israel and I think we have power that we sometimes do not sufficiently appreciate. However, there is a large difference between using this for our own benefit and coming to prove this to the Egyptian. We should treat him very carefully. The Egyptian has a great deal of problems and he will solve them by himself--he has his own wisdom and experience, he has his ways of solving problems. It is also very possible that in some things we will need the Egyptians. For instance we will need them in such areas as energy, water, traffic through the Suez Canal--these are things for which we will have to go to them.

If I could have some influence--and I will try to have an influence during my stay in Cairo--it will be a very marginal one at this stage. It will only pave some sort of way for us to start organizing tours for specific groups, for professionals, for farmers, for the human sector of both peoples. However, this should be done in a controlled and defined manner. We start with two El Al planes with 100 or 200 people who will come from one sector of the Israeli people. Of course, it is much easier for me to say that they will be IDF officers. However, this is too easy. It could be physicians, lawyers--I do not know, someone will decide who the people will be. They will meet with the same sector of the opposite side and will have wider contacts: They will see what the Egyptian street is like, who the Egyptian peasant is, what the basic problems are and vice versa: What is a kibbutz in Israel, what is a moshav in Israel, what is a university in Egypt and what is it here. This should be done carefully, gradually and wisely, because there could be an impact between the two peoples--including all the problems which I do not want to analyze--a very negative impact could occur if we are not careful. Since I believe that it is the process of understanding between two peoples that creates peace, I am not underestimating the written agreements. On the contrary, I think this process is above and beyond written agreements. My hope is that--as I have already said in the past and I am reiterating here--this in fact is like married life. We have gone through the wedding ceremony, we have given a very significant dowry, we have received a marriage certificate--has any one of us who is married ever looked at his marriage certificate? He puts it in the drawer and starts his life. Life has just begun, coupled with many difficulties, both negative and positive things. We should be very careful and approach them very wisely.

[Question] In this year ahead of us we will hold negotiations with the Egyptians on issues on which we differ. How do you think we can overcome these differences without nipping these new peace relations in the bud?

[Answer] Look, I do not have any straight and smooth answer. I do not have any recipes. First, I fully believe that the leaders of both nations--our Prime Minister Menahem Begin and Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat--are two men who have gone such a long, substantial and basic way together that they will contribute the best of their talents and capacity--and they have proven to possess such qualities--so that this baby, born out of this marriage, is not strangled at this early age. I believe this is possible--without going into details because I think it is superfluous for me to tell you what my opinion is on the autonomy or on the non-autonomy and how should this or that be.

I believe that our prime minister, who definitely has the wisdom to do it, and the Egyptian president, with his wisdom and the courage he has shown so far, will find the solutions between them. Of course, this will include work by teams, ministers of both sides, committees, chairmen of committees and so on.

[Question] Beyond Egypt, now that the peace treaty has been signed, do you foresee the development of negotiations and arrangements with other Arab countries?

[Answer] I do not think this will happen immediately. Again, this is my opinion, it is not based on specific information. The isolation of Egypt by the Arab world is not simple. It is not simple for Egypt either. By the way, we must understand the step taken by the Egyptians. The Iraqis announced several days ago that the Iraqi airline will stop landing in Cairo--this is a most important and substantial issue for the Egyptians. However, in response to your question: My assessment is that the Arab countries will, I hope, sit on the fence and not in the wadi and will watch the progress of the process between the Egyptians and us. Therefore, if we are interested--and I think we should be interested--in the upcoming years in ultimately reaching an agreement with most of the Arab countries--I do not have any illusions that we will be able to reach an agreement with all of them--the more we contribute to the basic peace process with Egypt, the more we will be contributing to the general process of an agreement between Israel and the other Arab countries.

[Question] Do you have any recipes for a possible model?

[Answer] No. I would not like to say--I do not deal with models or recipes. In fact, I think that on some controversial issues people holding key positions should avoid giving personal recipes. Everyone has a personal recipe, everyone has his own thoughts. However, after all, we are part of a team and we do not stand on our own. Therefore, I would be very careful not to say what my positions are on this or that issue unless I know this would not harm the general issue. Therefore, I will not tell you my special recipe, which I may have.

[Question] I will rephrase the question. Do you think we should await a phone call from the other Arab countries or initiate processes by ourselves?

[Answer] Look, to have the initiative is always good. However, I am not sure it is possible to take the initiative now. Let me put it this way: It is possible to take an initiative if the initiative bears fruit. I reiterate and stress: I think the main stress should be put on our relations with Egypt and on helping each other realize peace so that it is not just a process but one that has substance.

[Question] Do you foresee U.S. activity in this direction?

[Answer] The Americans are definitely a factor, a very significant factor, an entity which signed the peace treaty. The treaty is bilateral but almost trilateral. I do not have any doubt that the Americans will have their say. However, I believe that the Americans will know how to make their contribution wisely so that it does not appear--as most of the Israelis see it--to be pressure in a direction they may view as correct. There is no doubt and we should not ignore the fact that at the moment there is a gap between some of the U.S. solutions and some of our solutions, for example, on the autonomy issue or on the issues of the nature of peace.

I only hope that the United States will continue in the same way, with its ups and downs, and not with pressure. I think that the United States will make its contribution and I believe it has the wisdom to do it as a partner and not as a pressuring element.

[Question] How would you regard the impact of the peace treaty with Egypt on the threat facing Israel on the eastern front?

[Answer] This is very strange--a little bit of this and a little bit of that. There is no doubt that at first glance, the eastern front--namely, Syria and Iraq and, I hope I am wrong, but Jordan as well. For the sake of this issue we will include Jordan, too. I hope Jordan is wise enough not to join Syria and Iraq but I doubt it.

[Question] Would you include Saudi Arabia?

[Answer] Saudi Arabia does not have the same military strength as these three countries, either individually or together, nor is its closeness to Israel a threat to Israel's vital areas, as is Jordan. There is a difference in the approach to the peace issue between Syria, Jordan and Iraq and Saudi Arabia. Saudi Arabia stands apart. It does not participate in this issue and I hope this continues despite the fact that it has not expressed its joy over the Egyptian-Israeli treaty. However, it did not come out against it with the same strength as Iraq, Syria and Jordan. Let us omit Libya at this stage for the sake of answering your question, for Libya also has some influence on this game which should not be disregarded.

The birth of the peace treaty has brought these countries together. I cannot at this moment judge whether this is a basic or temporary rapprochement or whether it is a result of their common hatred of Israel. Many people were surprised by the Jordanian reaction. It is not important whether I was surprised or not. The result was the union of considerable forces, of more than 4,000 tanks, of a number of jet fighters, whose physical closeness is an immediate threat because of their opposition to the peace treaty.

On the other hand, if the peace treaty is serious--and I think it is serious--we have eliminated a very grave threat on the Egyptian side. If we use the scenario--which I hope does not come true--of a Syrian-Iraqi-Jordanian attack on us--whether we know a great deal about it or not, whether there is intelligence background or not, whether there is mobilization or not--I do not want to go into this--we must leave few forces on the Egyptian border hoping and believing that the Egyptians do not participate. Therefore, precisely at this time, you can cope with one big enemy--if we have to cope with it--in the north while taking fewer risks on the Egyptian side. So, on the one hand, this front poses an immediate threat. However, in general, it gives you the possibility that, in case there is a confrontation, it will be with one enemy and not on two fronts as was the case in the Yom Kippur War.

[Question] How much importance do you attach to the fact that a terrorist squad has recently infiltrated from Jordan?

[Answer] I would not like to jump to conclusions and I am sorry people jumped to conclusions. I will be sorry if I am wrong in my belief that this was not in cooperation with the Jordanian authorities; however, at this moment, I do not have any information to this effect. We believe that the terrorist squad entered Jordan clandestinely or under some guise and operated from Jordanian territory in the hope that we were less alert on the Jordanian front.

If this is the case, then I am less worried and hope that the Jordanian authorities will be wise enough to prevent this in the future. If there is terrorist cooperation with the Jordanians--and I repeat, I hope that is not true--this could bring us back to the period of 1968 and 1969. Then, there will be trouble along the Jordan Valley. I hope the Jordanians remember well the events of 1968 and 1969 and so will we. Let both sides try not to revert to the same situation existing in the Jordan Valley or the Golan Heights 10 years ago.

[Question] How do you picture the Negev 10 to 15 years from now?

[Answer] Bears will be strolling in the forests. I hope Ben-Gurion's dream becomes true. It does not matter whether it is realized through wild horas danced by new settlers or through tents to be set up by the IDF. Undoubtedly, the arrival of the IDF in the Negev is a larger and different size. For example, two or three air bases--but mainly two airbases south of Beersheba--and armored forces will revitalize the Negev. I also hope that some places will progress and blossom not just through cannons and air strips. I hope that the Negev--let me put it this way: I remember very well watching from the air the area south of Be'er Toviyya from 1946 to 1948, which was completely barren, except for those settlements established in 1946. However, I hope that maybe in 30 years, if I am still here, I will be able to say that whatever existed south of Beersheba down to Mitzpe Ramon is ridiculous compared to what is happening now: camps, roads, electricity, water, settlements, lakes and maybe also forests with strolling bears.

[Question] With your permission, let us return to the present. In the course of the autonomy negotiations and toward the consolidation of the final status of the territories and the inhabitants of the territories--how do you view our relations with the Arab inhabitants in Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza Strip?

[Answer] If we are to use military terminology, I believe a general need is to find a way for coexistence between us and the Arabs. This is a very general, slogan-type of statement. It is very easy to say what should be done but it is hard to say how that should be done. Since we have been sentenced--and I say this because it could well be that the two peoples would have liked to live apart from each other--we have been sentenced to live together, thus we are sentenced to find solutions.

I am part of a strange generation that has both lived and fought with the Arabs; you hardly grew up with them. Therefore, on some issues it is more difficult for the younger generation than it is for the older generation. This is a completely strange issue to most Israelis under the age of 40. For 31 or 32 years we were unjustly, hermetically sealed off from the world around us. I have already said that, even today, some of us are closer to Marks and Spencer's and Macy's than we are to the casbah in Nabulus. This process or situation of being sealed off from the entire world through no fault of our own and this sudden openness--when you go to Egypt you will see that in some aspects it is like another world and, today, maybe an Israeli is closer mentally to New York or London than to Alexandria or Cairo and, I hope, to Damascus and Beirut in the future. We must cope with this situation without losing our positive image, without imposing our image and way of life on the opposite side. Much needs to be done but there are no answers to how it should be done--with a great deal of good will and the belief that it would be better to find a way to live together than kill each other, with sufficient alertness in case we must fire our cannons.

I think that today's young generation faces a more difficult challenge than we had. Sometimes it is easier to command a tank battalion or a fighter squadron than to find a way to coexist with Nabulus, Tulkarm, Janin, Cairo and Damascus.

[Question] Since you also have to provide the answers to how, I ask you: How?

[Answer] I have already said it and I do not want to repeat myself: by understanding, by understanding the problems of the opposite side, by not imposing ourselves on the opposite side, by letting each side lead its own life, culture, language, religion and its own way of life. On the other hand, each side should keep its basic positions. For example, we should keep our security, the basic ideas of Zionism and Jerusalem--here we will be faced with a serious conflict since the other side also regards itself as the owner of Jerusalem. We will have a very strong dispute on this point, I do not want to go into it. Jerusalem is the eternal city. On the other hand, what is the significance of Israel's security? Well, we should certainly maintain our position on security as long as Syria, Iraq and Jordan oppose the peace treaty. Undoubtedly, as long as that is the situation Israel should stand alert with its armored corps, the air force, electronic equipment and so on. Therefore, let us first try to find the things we have in common. Let us first find the issues on which there are no basic conflicts; let us find the things we have in common; let us know each other.

I will give you an example from my own experience--and I do not think I am an exception or different from an average Israeli of my own age. I have no doubts that today's 30-year-old Israelis, who are 25 years younger than me, constitute a different generation with different concepts--both positive and negative from my point of view--let us say they are positive. Had you told me 2 years ago that I would be sitting with the Egyptian defense minister analyzing the battles of 1956, 1967 and 1973, hearing from him things which would make you go crazy--both positive and negative things about himself and us--for instance, the battle of (Me'iem) in 1967, the errors they committed, their analysis of the 1956 war, the reasons why we had to join the French and the British and fight them when they were going to nationalize the Suez Canal--most extraordinary and interesting arguments. Had you told me 2 years ago that I would have the luck--with my 30 years of fighting experience, going back to World War II when we volunteered for the British Army to fight for the creation of the State of Israel and not just to kill the Germans--wonderful things are happening here. I am ready to say one thing here, before the entire public: I am grateful for every moment I was fortunate to take part in such a serious, interesting and substantial process as this last process of peace. I only hope that just as I was lucky enough to find a common language with several Egyptians--I also met some with whom I did not agree, I do not have to find a common language with every Egyptian. I do not want to analyze now my contacts with the Egyptians over the radio. However, I have a few friends there with whom, in the long run, I could develop a deep friendship. This is an extraordinary experience. I just hope and wish that most Israelis find the same kind of people. Maybe, then we will reach the days--maybe not in my life, maybe not before the year 2,000--when the wolf shall lie down with the lamb while keeping a full alert with a force of planes, tanks and electronics on both sides.

[Question] Someone has already said that the saying of the wolf dwelling with the lamb is very nice but it is much nicer to be the wolf.

[Answer] Or two wolves, and I think that here we have two wolves.

It could very well be that if two wolves tear each other apart for a long time then at the end they lick each other; I do not know.

I want to make it clear to everybody: There is no doubt that the IDF should retain its strength because we cannot take very serious risks. One of the questions I was not asked was: What will happen if there is a turnover in Egypt? What will happen if the Egyptian leadership changes? What will happen in the policy if the leadership changes? Then we will be tigers faced with wolves--we will never become lambs--maybe tigers faced with foxes. In that case, that fox should be seated behind a tank cannon or 50,000 feet above us or in a submarine. This all leads us back to the question asked about an hour ago: The IDF will not alter its strength or its might in the foreseeable future. Its strength will be used to insure peace. Its might will be used not only to defend the eastern front but also if there is a turnover in Egypt. Nobody should have any doubts about it.

[Question] Do you see as possible or necessary our integration in the Arab area on the sociocultural level? What kind of country do we want to be?

[Answer] Look, integration in the area is a big question. Integration in the area is, first of all, in my opinion, to understand that there is an area with a different culture, with its own problems and wishes. If we reach a situation in which we understand this and we manage to persuade the opposite side to understand our problems--this is a sufficient integration. If you think I will start singing Arab tunes, I do not think so. If I think I will teach my Egyptian friends to sing Israeli songs, I think the answer is no. Maybe we can play it for them but we cannot force them to listen.

I think that the culture of the Arabs of Eretz Yisra'el today--which is different since they are a minority in our country--has been kept and our culture has not changed because of them out of mutual respect. I think this would be the desired situation.

What kind of country would I like to see? I think we have established a sane country. I will take this opportunity to point out that there is more than enough deadly self-criticism in Israel. I am not a fool and I would not say that everything in Israel is perfect. I think I know some of the problems, I would not dare say I know all of them. In my post as defense minister I try to solve the problems in the defense establishment. I am not saying that there will be no problems, I do not think there is any organization without problems. I think there is a great deal of self-flagellation in Israel. I hope that, as we welcome this Independence Day, the Israeli citizens will try to appreciate the good things in this country: the quality of life we have reached, with its ups and downs, wonderful agriculture, developed industry, a mighty IDF, excellent educational systems, a democratic regime compared to other countries. In the process we have also created very grave economic problems which we must solve. The internal socioeconomic situation in Israel can harm us more than whether a peace treaty is achieved with Syria. I do not want to discuss this today, although I could argue this issue for hours. I would very strongly recommend, on the eve of this Independence Day, that everyone take hold of himself and try to be good at least in the confines of his own homes. Maybe, if we are good in our own homes then it will be good for the entire Israeli people instead of trying to find our neighbors' bad aspects.

[Question] Toward this end, as a member of the Cabinet and not just as the defense minister, where do you think the emphasis will be put on our national scale of priorities: on security, the economic or the social aspects?

[Answer] I have always regarded the security-economic-social focus as a first priority. I think that it is possible to focus on the economic aspect in a very good way. However, if you do not watch it you can go bankrupt. The truth is a balance between the problems of security and the basic problems of the State of Israel. Ultimately, it will be very grave if Israel becomes a military state in the full sense of the word. In spite of my love of the defense establishment, in spite of my relation to this establishment--I grew up with them from the age of 18--and in spite of the fact that I am grateful for every moment I belong to this system, the defense establishment is a means and not an end. Israel's goals should be: a free and healthy society, a fairly independent economy as far as this is possible in today's reality, science, education, good citizenship, a simple thing like cleanliness, a clean and pretty country, a good country, a country in which most of the people of Israel would like to live and not a country from which a large part of the population would like to emigrate.

I think that by more fertile work, by more dedication, by putting a greater emphasis on exports and production in Israel--I am not talking now as the defense minister--with our own labor to be able to export the fruits of our learning, our work. For instance, I talked earlier about physicians going to Egypt. Workers from here will go there; farmers will go from here to Egypt. They will see what the agriculture and the industry are like there and how it is in Israel. Actually, I think this is more important than physicians going to Egypt. In other words, if a situation is reached in Israel where our exporting and producing capabilities are increased, then our dependence--which is greater today than in the past--will be decreased. The countries of the world today are more dependent on each other than 20 years ago. Therefore, precisely now, at this period of peace, I would put the emphasis on the improvement of the State of Israel, both in the social and economic aspects. At the same time, maybe I should set as a parallel goal not the increase of immigration but the decrease of yeridah emigration.

On Independence Day, I send my blessings first and foremost to the IDF soldiers, to the families of the Israeli defense establishment. I would like to tell the citizens of Israel that in our walk toward a new era, an era of peace with Egypt and a hope for peace with the other countries, the IDF is ready and alert to safeguard this process and to insure the well-being of the State of Israel. [end recording]

HADDAD INTERVIEWED ON ARMY, RELATIONS WITH UNIPIL

TA202051 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1825 GMT 20 Apr 79 TA

[Excerpt] In the center of this week's events in south Lebanon was Major Sa'd Haddad, who started as a relatively anonymous officer and who slowly turned into the leader of the Christian and Shi'ite population in the enclaves in southern Lebanon.

Haddad is convinced that he represents the real interests of Lebanon and Lebanon's real creed. Our correspondent for Arab affairs interviewed Major Haddad today. This is the first interview with the enclaves commander since his dismissal from the Lebanese Army and the decision to court-martial him for treason. The interview was conducted in Major Haddad's backyard in the village of Marj 'Uyun, shortly after he cancelled his ban on UN forces crossing into the enclave areas. Our correspondent Ehud Ya'ari today spoke with Major Haddad. [Begin recording--in English]

[Question] Major Haddad, what is your comment on the decision by the Lebanese Government to fire you from the army and to court-martial you next week?

[Answer] I do not wonder about that, but I would like to ask them and the world if the Lebanese Government is legitimate. Even President Sarkis was elected in a situation whereby he was nominated by the Syrians to become the president. The Syrians brought deputies out of their houses by force, using tanks and APC's, and they were forced to vote for him. So, he is illegitimate and so is the Cabinet and the deputies. They are elected every 2 years and now they have been there for 4 years without any election. They do not represent the people anymore; they are illegitimate. So, I do not take this comedy seriously. They have to stop this comedy; they have to go home--starting with President Sarkis and continuing with the others. President Sarkis did not do anything good for Lebanon. He is only working to give Lebanon to Syria. We are for Lebanon. We will protect Lebanon whether they like it or not, whether they fire us or not. Nobody will consider them seriously.

[Question] Do you consider yourself now a part of the Lebanese Army? I notice you are wearing a Lebanese uniform with Lebanese ranks.

[Answer] I consider our army here to be the only legitimate Lebanese Army existing in Lebanon--our soldiers and those helping us from the civilian militias. There is no other legitimate Lebanese Army in Lebanon. All of them are not free; they are under Syrian command and PLO pressure and influence. So, we cannot consider them legitimate.

If there were some neutrality or an atmosphere of freedom of opinion in Lebanon and if elections were held, I am sure I would get 99 percent of the Lebanese votes, of both religions; Christians and Muslims.

[Question] Would you consider going to Beirut for the trial?

[Answer] Do I have to go to some illegitimate [government]? I am considering the possibility of going to Beirut but only after we free ourselves of the Syrians, the PLO and all other organizations. I hope to go soon, and I am looking forward to that day.

[Question] To go to Beirut?

[Answer] To go to Beirut, because I regard Beirut as our capital.

[Question] In the meantime, what are your plans concerning the self-rule you have declared here in the southern part of Lebanon?

[Answer] In the meantime, we are strengthening our forces and our positions. We will strengthen the area to become strong enough to be able to hold on and use all the means to make Syrian plans regarding Lebanon fail. We will do everything possible to become stronger to be able to face any Syrian plans. Afterward, we hope that some day we will be able to free Lebanon.

[Question] What about your present tension with the UNIFIL [words indistinct] earlier this week?

[Answer] There was a tense atmosphere; however, following some meetings I had, I am doing everything possible to cool down, especially in the wake of the crime they committed against one of our men whom they shot without any apparent reason. [end recording]

20 APR BEGIN MEETING WITH U.S. DELEGATION REPORTED

TA201604 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1315 GMT 20 Apr 79 TA

[Text] Jerusalem, 20 April--Here is the prime minister's announcement on his meeting with Robert Strauss, President Carter's special envoy, and Senators Abraham Ribicoff and David Durenberger and their delegation members that was held today, 20 April, in Jerusalem.

Participating in the meeting were Industry, Commerce and Tourism Minister Gid'on Pat, and other senior officials.

Senator Ribicoff reported remarks made to him by President as-Sadat in their meeting in Egypt this week. Mr as-Sadat said that the prime minister's visit in Cairo further strengthened the personal relations between them. President as-Sadat told Senator Ribicoff that the prime minister is a courageous man and the only one who could lead Israel to peace.

At the beginning of his remarks, the prime minister reviewed the events leading up to the signing of the peace treaty. He reported that on 27 May he will meet with President as-Sadat in Al-'Arish with the participation of U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance. After the visit the three will travel to Beersheba for a short stay. In their meeting in Al-'Arish, the prime minister said, they will declare open borders and will determine an open air corridor through the Sinai.

During his remarks the prime minister referred to the rejectionist front and the dangers it creates for peace. The prime minister expressed his hope that ultimately the peace opponents will also join the peace process. We will wait for this patiently, he said. Until this process begins, the prime minister believes, Israel and Egypt will build the foundations of peace together.

The prime minister said that it is important that the United States help Israel and Egypt economically. Israel, he noted, needs investments more than anything else. Israel has a free economy and it will continue to do its utmost to remove all the obstacles, including bureaucratic obstacles, in the way of investors. The prime minister explained in this context that the task now facing the government is to found full social justice for the weak classes.

The prime minister asked the head of the delegation and its members to transmit to President Carter Israel's request to improve the terms of the economic aid as follows: \$1.5 billion as a grant and \$1.5 billion as a loan carrying 2 to 3 percent interest, which is customary. The prime minister said that the terms now offered Israel are hard and bad and only aggravate Israel's economy, increasing its national debt in addition to the existing heavy loans.

Israel, the prime minister pointed out, has assumed many risks. The transfer of the airfields and the bases from the Sinai to the Negev and the rehabilitation of the Sinai settlers will be a very heavy burden, he explained when he detailed Israel's request.

He asked Strauss and the other members of the U.S. delegation to act in both the House and the Senate to change the terms of the economic aid.

Ambassador Strauss promised to transmit the prime minister's request to the U.S. President. He said that the U.S. President intentionally wanted the U.S. delegation to consist of most senior representatives in the economic sphere, including the members of the Appropriations Committee, to prove the U.S. President's desire to strengthen peace. Senator Ribicoff said that there is enormous sympathy in the United States to do everything possible to make peace a permanent reality. Senator Durenberger, who is on his first visit to Israel, was very much impressed by what he saw and heard here and by Israel's activity in the various spheres. Congressman Holland, a member of the House Ways and Means Committee, said that his committee made historic decisions to aid a historic agreement.

The prime minister also held a personal talk with Strauss and Senator Ribicoff.

V. 23 Apr 79

I R A N

R 1

FORMER ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF ASSASSINATED

LD230952 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0937 GMT 23 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Major General Qarani, former chief of staff of the Islamic Republic of Iran, who was the target of an assassination attempt at about 1120 this morning by three unidentified persons, has died in Mehr Hospital.

Another person working for the general at his house was also shot. This person was also taken to Mehr Hospital.

According to eye witnesses, the three assassins made good their escape after threatening the witnesses.

BAZARGAN TAKES CHARGE OF FOREIGN MINISTRY

LD221308 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 22 Apr 79 LD

[Excerpt] The government spokesman announced today that with the approval of Imam Khomeyni, Mr Bazargan is concurrently in charge of the Foreign Ministry and that Dr Yazdi will act for him in this ministry.

'Abbas Amir Entezam, speaking to correspondents, said in reply to a question put to him by our correspondent about the situation in Naqadeh: The causes of the clashes have not been identified yet. However, we have been informed that, unfortunately, a number of people have been killed in the course of the clashes in the town.

The spokesman added: The army is moving in to maintain order in Naqadeh. It should arrive there by midday. He stressed that the troops sent there are from the nearest garrison.

A correspondent asked why the names of the countries purchasing oil are not announced. The government spokesman said: This is not advisable at this juncture. However, we assure you that we have not sold any oil to Israel.

Another correspondent asked: The international oil consortium opposes the sale of oil by Iran. What is the government's view on this?

Amir Entezam said: It is all right. It can continue to oppose it, but such opposition has no bearing on the decisions taken by the provisional Islamic Republic.

Another correspondent asked: It was reported in THE FINANCIAL TIMES that diplomatic relations between Iran and South Africa are being maintained at the consular level.

The government spokesman replied: I shall look into this. However, I do not believe that the report is correct.

In reply to another question concerning the families of those individuals whose property has been confiscated for sowing corruption on earth, the government spokesman said: A law is being formulated to deal with this question. It shall be announced within the next few days.

FOREIGN MINISTRY WARNS MEXICAN, U.S. GOVERNMENTS ON SHAH

LD220858 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 22 Apr 79 LD

[Text] The Iranian Foreign Ministry has stressed to the Mexican and U.S. governments that the passports held by the former shah, his family and entourage are not valid. It added that any visa or asylum given by the said governments would be construed as an unfriendly act by the Iranian Islamic Republic and would adversely affect Iran's relations with those countries.

THOUSANDS GATHER AT KHOMEYNI'S RESIDENCE TO EXPRESS SOLIDARITY

LD201220 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 20 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Thousands of representatives of Ilam of Pushtoo Tribes, service personnel of the police, and citizens of Ilam, border residents of Janatabad and Torbat-e Jam, religious tribes of Khorasan, workers of Qom factories, employees and workers of the Bella Shoe factory, scouts, instructors and educators of the cities of Varamin, Qazvin and Takestan, while holding portraits of Imam Khomeyni, Ayatollah Taleqani, and Engineer Bazargan and shouting slogans in support of an in solidarity with the Islamic Republic, went this morning to the imam's residence. According to our reporter, Imam Khomeyni in a speech at this meeting stressed the greatest possible solidarity of the people under the flag of the Islamic Republic and regarded the gathering of the people in support of the Islamic Republic as a powerful flow to the foes of the Iranian nation.

In reply to the sincere and pure feelings of these groups, Imam Khomeyni warned that they must be alert against foreign agents and those who spread poison among the people and must expel from among them those who wish to mislead our workers and farmers.

KHOMEYNI ADDRESSES SAUDI RELIGIOUS DELEGATION

LD201840 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 20 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Shaykh Muhammad [as-Subayh], the imam of the holy mosque, heading a delegation which included the Saudi ambassador to Iran, was received by Imam Khomeyni this morning. During the meeting, also attended by Naser Minatchi, the minister of information and propaganda and religious endowments, relations between the two countries, particularly facilities for Iranian pilgrims to Mecca, were discussed.

Addressing the high-ranking Saudi Arabian delegation, Imam Khomeyni said: Had there really existed a unity of Islamic expression, then nearly 1 billion Muslims in the world would not be subjugated by the colonial powers. Since the inception of Islam, every movement has consistently stemmed from the mosque. It was the mosque which led to the emergence of the united forces of anti-infidels and antipolytheism. You, who belong to the mosque, must put the mosque in the position of being able on the basis of Islam and the Islamic movement, to cut off the hands of polytheists and infidels, and to support the defenseless against the proud.

He continued: I do hope that all Islamic nations will rise and, through unity of expression and on the basis of Islam, vanquish the foreigners and those planning to dominate and subjugate nations. The victory of Islam was, after all, because of its unity of expression and strength of faith. It was these very factors which culminated in the victory of a handful of people over innumerable Romans. This was owed to Islam; we, too, must continue our path of Islam. Later, the imam said: There are differences in the region which have resulted in Israel, with its small population, being able to resist the Arabs, with their greater number. Israel does not confine itself to the elimination of Palestine: It wants to triumph over all Islamic nations as well as the region's Muslims. This corrupt regime must be uprooted; you must not allow those who support it to flourish. I pray to Almighty God for the greatness of Islamic nations and their unity of expression.

TEHRAN REPORTS KHOMEYNI SPEECH IN QOM 22 APRIL

LD221213 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1103 GMT 22 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Before we continue with the rest of the foreign news, we draw your attention to a news report just handed us:

Today Imam Khomeyni delivered a speech in Qom, during which he said: Those who keep talking of human rights have done nothing for humanity. The one factor that has achieved something and that has emerged as a source for the salvation of humanity is the efforts of the Iranian nation. These efforts saved us through our reliance on Islam and Almighty God. They will continue to do so in the future as well.

Imam Khomeyni added: Through your unity of expression, you cut off alien hands. This is a framework for all defenseless people. I do hope that all the defenseless who are under the domination of the haughty will find themselves as a result of your efforts and thus have themselves.

The imam said: The Iranian people are the guardians of Islam. During the inception of Islam the army of the Holy Prophet was the guardian of Islam and the holy Koran. The Iranian people have struggled for Islam and the Islamic Republic and cut off the alien hands in this country by chanting "God Is Great"--and without any weapons.

The imam added: Those in the army who were not involved in the satanic regime have returned and joined the nation. They are in the service of Islam right now. You are free today, free from any fear of the oppressors. However, those who see that the clergy are at the head of the movement and that the people are following it intend to fight the clergy. They criticized the clergy. I advise all those who wish to work for their country not to break this divine rank; for to break it is to violate the holy Koran and Islam. If certain individuals have infiltrated the ranks of the clergy and want to settle their own accounts--this has nothing to do with the clergy. These individuals are rejected. However, those who are inspired by others or who through their own misunderstanding think they can destroy this powerful fortress are wrong.

PARS REPORTS LEBANESE SHI'ITE LEADER IN TEHRAN

NC222147 Tehran PARS in Arabic 2128 GMT 22 Apr 79 NC

[Text] Tehran, 22 April--Shi'ite Imam Musa as-Sadr, his wife and sister and a number of Lebanese women, who came to Iran to convey congratulations on the victory of the Islamic revolution, today left Tehran for Mashhad. They were welcomed by about 500 Iranian women in Mashhad.

TEHRAN REPORTS TALEQANI SPEECH IN QOM 20 APRIL

LD202340 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 20 Apr 79 LD

[Excerpts] According to PARS, at 1700 today His Eminence Ayatollah Taleqani, addressing the people, theological students and the Qom authorities, said: This holy city was once isolated. But today, not only is it in a position to decide the future of our own country, but the world as well.

Ayatollah Taleqani added: Lying, anarchy and imposing oneself on the people obstruct the path of the revolution. In the path of the revolution, ostentation, (?overdoing) and egotism constitute another stage for defeat and stagnation of the revolutionary movement.

The Ayatollah added: We must show tolerance; we must avoid emotionalism. We must not suppose at this stage of the revolution that our task has ended, that the revolution has succeeded; the stage of destruction is easier than the stage of construction. We are still in this stage. Colonialism can strike a blow by spreading the idea that the revolution has been premature for the people; that the Iranian people are not ready for it. The press in both the East and the West has begun to evaluate our revolution. We must be careful.

Continuing his remarks, the ayatollah said: Concerning why Imam Khomeyni enjoys the people's support, it is because he has identified the malaise; because his first and last words are identical. It is the people who should govern; no other. The government must proceed within the framework of the people's guidelines; the clergy must exert its supervision to solve people's problems. This is what strengthens us and obstructs and prevents infiltration by others. This is the policy through which all regional tribes--Kurds, Turks, and inhabitants of Fars and Baluchestan--can be kept satisfied.

I visited Kurdistan. I was rather surprised that no one paid any attention to what these people were saying. These are people with pure qualities, with good manners; they are brave and noble people. They considered these people as separatists. Even if they achieve secession, where can they go? Even if you tell them to separate themselves, they would again annex themselves to Iran. What these people were saying was this: Our region, our nationality, our future should be in our own hands. The satanic former regime did not wish us to speak our own language; they used to collect taxes from us in order to beautify northern parts of Tehran. Well, weren't these utterances sensible?

Concluding his remarks, Ayatollah Taleqani said: Thank God, the problem of town and provincial councils was discussed with the imam last night and an appropriate solution was found; the people are to decide their own future. His Eminence Taleqani added: My bureaus in Tehran will reopen tomorrow. Saturday they will be in the service of the public.

Taleqani on Communism 21 April

LD220038 [Editorial Report LD] Tehran Domestic Service in Persian at 1901 GMT on 21 April carries a 73-minute recording of the address made in Qom on 20 April by Ayatollah Taleqani.

The ayatollah begins by commenting on the regional councils, as operated under the former regime expressing his criticism of the composition of these councils in the past. He goes on to say: "I have repeatedly expressed my thoughts on this issue, but every time obstacles have appeared and certain things have been said. A number of people have feared that with the formation of these councils, with the participation of reliable local people--the true servants known to every village and town--they might lose their position and power. Another group has claimed that the communists might infiltrate. So what? What is the problem? Considering so much religious influence, let there be 3 or 4 communists in a 10- to 15-member council. The same fear created by the former regime against communism still exists in people's hearts. Communism is nothing in this realm. [shouts of approval by the audience] People want to exploit this label. The more communism is isolated, the more it is repressed, the more it is shown unkindness, the more weapons it will have for having been wronged; these weapons are more powerful than any other weapon. [shouts of approval by the audience]

"Communism is a creature of political and religious oppression and it has no originality. [applause] In any country where a dictatorship, tyranny and deprivation have existed, and where a distorted feature of religion has supported such tyranny, communism has automatically emerged. [shouts of "hear, hear"] However, when the people themselves carry the weapons and carry out the slogans of the revolution to eliminate privation--when the workers, the farmers and the people carry out the slogans--then communism is (?uprooted). The problem of communism is not the same as the scientific or unscientific issue of materialism."

Talking about the wealth of Islam as a religion, Taleqani states: "If we regard Islam as being so weak as to be incapable of matching materialism and communism--the historical school of communism and the communist ideology--or in other words regard Islam as faulty, then we refuse to recognize its value. Islam is not faulty."

The ayatollah continues by adding: "A Russian who was a representative of the well-known paper PRAVDA--and who was an intellectual who knew Arabic too--said to me: Why do you struggle so much against the communists, and why do you treat them in this way and crush them? I said to him: What do mean by communism? If what is meant is the literal meaning of communism and not the terms that are attributed to it by you, then it means communal or family life, and this was founded by Islam. In early Islam, the life of the prophet, his companions and followers was conducted in this way. The journalist knew Arabic and said: If this is communism, then all Muslims comply with the meaning of communism; each individual is a communist. I said that this was different than what he had attributed to communism, which is historical materialism and dialectical materialism."

In conclusion Taleqani returns to the subject of regional councils.

Meeting With Shari'at-Madari

LD211212 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 21 Apr 79 LD

[Excerpt] Yesterday, His Excellency Taleqani, accompanied by Ayatollah Khomeyni's son, met His Great Eminence Shari'at-Madari for more than 1 hour. They discussed important national problems.

YAZDI MEETS WITH LEADING POLICE OFFICIALS

LD221914 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 22 Apr 79 LD

[Excerpt] Dr Ebrahim Yazdi, deputy prime minister for revolutionary affairs, today addressed a meeting of the leading officials of the all-state police authority. He said: The previous regime, in order to keep itself in power and cling to the throne, used the army, police and gendarmerie as guardians of the oil and put pressure on them. Most members of the armed forces carried out their duties under compulsion.

In another part of this speech, Dr Yazdi alluded to Iran's Islamic revolution and said: You should first cleanse yourselves and then embark on cleansing the community under the new order, and try to attract the people who are afraid of your uniform through close humanitarian relationships. You should explain your humanitarian and social duty by giving guidance to students in schools so this recognition may be passed on to families and to the community.

After Dr Yazdi's speech, Brigadier General Kuhrangi, deputy chief of the All-State Police Authority, said: Unfortunately, 60,000 police personnel are paying for the sins of 300 persons at most. Therefore, moral courage should be created among the police so that they may execute their duties in a desirable way. Everyone knows that the previous regime forced members of the army and the police to subservience. The military tribunal would execute military men for crimes that may only have meant some years of imprisonment for a civilian. General Kuhrangi added: All members of the police authority have taken an oath on the Koran to be loyal to the revolution, and the Islamic Republic. Therefore, they should be allowed to act side-by-side with other groups and strugglers for the realization of the aims of the revolution.

DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER SABBAGHIAN TALKS TO MEDIA

LD220520 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 21 Apr 79 LD

[Excerpt] On the order of imam, all the deputies of the previous Majlis and the Senate ought to pay back all the salaries they have received so far, for they were not the true representatives of the people and had no right to receive a salary. This was said by Mr Hashem Sabbaghian, deputy prime minister for transition of government affairs, in a press and radio-television interview today. Concerning the staff of the previous imperial court and the current assets and outstanding debts of the Pahlavi family, he said: The situation of these employees is not yet clear.

HEAVY FIGHTING ERUPTS OVER KURDISH DEMOCRATIC PARTY MEETING

LD201740 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 20 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Unfortunately, as a result of a clash today between some groups in Naqadeh, 5 people were killed and 15 were injured. According to unconfirmed reports, the clash occurred when a number of Kordestan Democratic Party members from towns in the southern part of West Azarbaijan assembled to open the party's office in Naqadeh and hold a meeting in the town's stadium. While they were assembling they were attacked by an unidentified armed individual. The clash then spread to the town's streets.

Following the incident, the governor general of West Azarbaijan, Mohammad Mehdi 'Abbasi, left for Naqadeh at noon today to investigate the situation. In the meantime, the Red Lion and Sun Society of Naqadeh has called on the society's offices in Orumiyeh and Mahabad for help to treat the injured. An ambulance and a surgeon have been sent to Naqadeh. According to the latest reports, clashes continue in certain areas of Naqadeh. At present the governor general of West Azarbaijan is engaged in talks with the groups, trying to end the clashes.

Casualty List

LD211111 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 21 Apr 79 LD

[Excerpt] Following yesterday's incidents, Naqadeh is still in a state of insecurity. After yesterday's shooting which resulted in 10 dead and 26 injured, shooting can still be heard in various parts of the town today, which is closed to the outside world. The schools are also closed. In a statement on radio and television today, the West Azarbaijan governor general called on the combatant parties to avoid shooting, so that the existing misunderstandings can be removed in a peaceful atmosphere.

According to our correspondent's report from Orumiyeh, there is a problem in delivering medical relief and other necessities required by the wounded in Naqadeh.

'Intense' Shooting 21 April

LD211956 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 21 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Unrest continues in Naqadeh. One of the religious leaders of this city said in a telephone contact with a correspondent of the Orumiyeh center: Despite the appeal by religious leaders and the West Azarbaijan governor general, who asked the conflicting groups to stop shooting and to create a calm atmosphere so that the situation could be studied, shooting is still heard and the shooting is so intense that there is no possibility of any form of peaceful activity by provincial and local officials to study the issues.

There are still no accurate figures about the number of dead and injured; it is very difficult to extend aid under the present conditions. Previously, responsible authorities had confirmed that 10 people had been killed and 26 injured, but it is being said that the true figures ought to be higher than this.

The commander of the Orumiyeh division, while confirming the intensify of the conflict in the region, said that the army has been warned against all forms of intervention in this matter. The managing director of the Red Lion and Sun Society of Orumiyeh said in a telephone contact: A quantity of medicine has been sent in two Ministry of Health ambulances to help the wounded in Naqadeh and the village of Oshnovieh. According to our correspondent in Oshnovieh, following the incidents in Naqadeh, shops and schools in this village were also closed today.

In a telephone conversation with our correspondent, the governor general of West Azarbayjan said that talks between the two sides have not reached any result yet, and there is a need for physicians and medical aid. Mr Mehid 'Abbasi, the governor general of West Azarbayjan, pointed out that the passage of ambulances is very difficult on the route between Mahabad and Naqadeh. He added that members of the democratic party of Kordestan who came to Naqadeh yesterday to hold a meeting have been asked to leave the city and to put and end to hostilities.

Army Intervenes

LD220724 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0630 GMT 22 Apr 79 LD

[Text] The following statement was issued today by the interior minister:

Dear Naqadeh compatriots: The prevention of clashes between Muslim brethren is a definite duty of any committed Muslim. As reports from Naqadeh indicate, order and calm have not yet been established in this town. Therefore, in order to prevent any clashes or fratricide, the army has started to move into Naqadeh, so that the present clashes can be ended in the shortest possible time.

We call on you to end your hostilities, so that there may not be any need for your army brothers to interfere.

[Signed] Interior Minister Ahmad Sadr Haj Seyyed-Javadi.

Cease-fire Measures

LD221003 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 22 Apr 79 LD

[Text] In a telephone conversation with PARS, the deputy governor general of West Azarbaijan said that the office of the West Azarbaijan governor general is engaged in measures to bring about a cease-fire in Naqadeh. Meanwhile, according to other reports, sporadic shootings continued in Naqadeh yesterday afternoon.

In a telephone conversation with PARS, the commander of the Orumiyeh army said that due to heavy rain today no reconnaissance flights took place. Medicine and medical facilities are at present the main requirements for Naqadeh. The Orumiyeh army commander said yesterday that his troops have had no part in the clashes.

Cease-fire Agreement

LD221326 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 22 Apr 79 LD

[Excerpts] According to a report from our reporter in Mahabad, after many hours of discussion among the spiritual leaders, representatives of the Ministry of Interior and representatives of the parties in dispute in the sad events in Naqadeh, eventually at 1500 today an agreement and an announcement were issued by the representatives of the negotiating parties. The text of the agreement is as follows:

In His Exalted name. Dated Sunday morning 22 April 1979:

A number of the religious leaders and the local dignitaries of the cities of Naqadeh, Mahabad and Orumiyeh, in the presence of the governor general of the West Azarbaijan, met together in the town of Mohammad Yar to show their good intentions. All those present unanimously confirmed that, as a first step, a cease-fire should be declared between the two parties--brothers, who, through the instigation and plotting of the enemies of the Iranian nation, are involved in killing each other. After this, the possibility of other conciliatory discussions can be found and firm action can be taken. The immediate execution of the contents of this agreement--an immediate cease-fire--is requested from the two sides.

Signed by Mohammad Mehdi 'Abbasi, governor general of West Azarbaijan.

The following statement was also issued by the negotiating parties:

In the name of God:

In view of the unfortunate recent clashes between our Muslim brethren in Naqadeh, which are the result of provocations by the enemies of our nation, and because peace talks are underway in Mohammad Yar between the clergy, trustworthy local officials and the representatives of the two hostile sides, as well as the West Azarbaijan governor general, we are therefore urging all our brethren involved in this tragic incident to observe the approved cease-fire and avoid shooting, so that the negotiations by the goodwill delegation might reach the desirable result.

Signed: The negotiating representatives in Naqadeh.

Clashes Continue 22 April

LD022140 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 22 Apr 79 LD

[Excerpt] (?Despite) the agreement reached by the delegation dispatched by the government to restore order and tranquility in the city of Naqadeh and despite the fact that an agreement and an announcement have been issued by the delegation sent to inquire into the incidents there, the latest report from the city says that clashes between the inhabitants are continuing. According to a report received from Naqadeh, which has been confirmed to PARS by the deputy governor general of West Azarbayjan, military forces have not yet gone into action and are stationed in the vicinity of the city. This report has been confirmed by [name indistinct].

At present the Red Lion and Sun Society [words indistinct] and the Naqadeh revolution committee are surrounded by the Kurds. According to an unconfirmed report [words indistinct]. Army personnel who have been dispatched to Piranshahr from Orumiyeh and who are stationed in the vicinity of Naqadeh are awaiting the results of the inquiry by the delegation dispatched by the government.

The negotiating delegation includes the West Azarbayjan governor general, several clergymen from Orumiyah city, the governor of Mahabad city, a spokesman of the Kurdistan Democratic Party, and several clergymen from Mahabad. In a statement broadcast several times over the Orumiyah and Mahabad radios, the negotiating delegation has called on the warring parties to observe calm and implement the cease-fire accord.

Religious Leader Urges End

LD221724 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 22 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Sheykh 'Ezzeddin Hoseyni, the imam jum'ia of Mahabad, this morning called on the warring parties in Naqadeh to end fratricide as soon as possible. In a telephone conversation with PARS, he said: We hope that this development will not harm the fraternity and Islamic brotherhood of the Iranian nation, particularly between the Turkish Azarbayjani and the Kurdish brothers. Mr Hoseyni said: In my view this armed conflict was an unwanted war orchestrated by reactionary elements.

AFP: 180 Die in Clashes

OW230843 Paris AFP in English 0834 GMT 23 Apr 79 OW

[Text] Tehran, 23 Apr (AFP)--Clashes between Kurdish and Turkish minorities at Naqadeh, northwest Iran, have left 180 people dead since Friday. The news agency PARS today (?cited) unconfirmed reports. Fighting broke out again this morning despite a cease-fire concluded yesterday afternoon, the agency said.

SANANDAJ COMMITTEE ISSUES ANNOUNCEMENT ON END OF SIT-IN

LD201450 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 20 Apr 79 LD

[Text] The five-person provisional committee for the administration of the city of Sanandaj has issued the following announcement: In His Exalted name. The five-member provisional committee for the administration of the city of Sanandaj informs the public that on Friday evening after Mr Ahmad Moftizadeh encouraged those who had staged a sit-in in the Jame' Mosque not to oppose the existence of the council, after the announcement of the result of the election and after the message of His Eminence Taleqani was read by his representative to those who had staged the sit-in, they showed their readiness to accept this request and expressed their support for the elected council.

Then those who were involved in the sit-in after saying their evening prayers, said two more prayers in thankfulness for the end of the tumult and bloodshed in Sanandaj and consequently in beloved Iran. They immediately put an end to their sit-in in protest and happily left the mosque for their homes. At the end of the announcement of the five-member provisional committee for administration of the city of Sanandaj, the hope was expressed that from now on the people would cooperate sincerely with the 11-member council for the administration of the city of Sanandaj in order to advance constructive programs and maintain order in the city.

ARMENIAN, MUSLIM CEREMONIES HELD IN ESFAHAN

LD201514 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 20 Apr 79 LD

[Text] According to our reporter in Esfahan, the Armenians of this city this morning organized a glorious ceremony in the Vank Cathedral of Esfahan to glorify the martyrs of the Iranian revolution. During these ceremonies, which were attended by His Eminence Taheri and His Grace Khalifeh Horyon Papiyan, the religious leader of the Armenians of the southern regions of Iran and India, and a large number of the Armenians and Muslims of Esfahan, His Grace Papiyan, after the completion of the formalities and the signing of songs, spoke about the revolution and the history of the Armenians. Then His Eminence Taheri, one of the struggling spiritual leaders of Esfahan, said: I believe our bond during the idolatrous regime was at the service of the satanic regime. But, today our bond is at the service of freedom, independence and the pure intentions of the leader of the Islamic revolution of Iran, Imam Khomeyni. At the end, he thanked the Armenian brothers and sisters for their sincerity and the purity of their intentions. The ceremony ended around noon today.

KORDESTAN ARMY DIVISION PARADES 18 APRIL

LD220450 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 21 Apr 79 LD

[Text] On the afternoon of 18 April, which was Army Day of the Islamic Republic, detachments of the 28th Division of Kordestan staged a parade ceremony. Dr Yunesi, governor general of Kordestan, and the learned Moftizadeh, a national and religious leader of Kordestan, made speeches describing the army services in the Islamic Republic. During the parade ceremony the people of Sanandaj expressed their pure patriotic feelings and offered floral wreaths to the soldiers and welcomed them.

SAVAK INFORMERS, EMPLOYEES ARRESTED IN SARI

LD221830 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 22 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Guardians of the National Guard in Sari have identified and arrested another group of SAVAK informers and employees of this city. 'Abbas 'Ali Golmhammadi, Hasan 'Abdollah Zadeh Kalantari, and Seyyed Hoseyn Hoseyni Hasanabadi--known as Seyyedi--SAVAK informers; and Mahmud Khalsarian, leader of the search unity, and Hasan As'adi, clerk of SAVAK in Sari are among those arrested.

ARDABIL COURT SENTENCES TWO PEOPLE TO DEATH

LD201236 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 20 Apr 79 LD

[Text] The Revolutionary Islamic Court of Ardabil met from 1730 yesterday. It started its work by reciting a few verses from the glorious Koran. At the beginning of the session, the court chairman explained the concepts of waging war against God and sowing corruption on earth and said that those who engage in these acts are those people who always use their weapons to frighten the people or sow corruption on earth. Then, the prosecutor of the revolutionary court read the accusations against the seven defendants who were involved in the events of 12 February 1979. During this incident more than 200 people of Ardabil and district were killed or injured. The defendants are: Rashid Abbas Qolizadeh, police sergeant; Qasem Lashkari, police sergeant grade 2; Ekhtiyar Vosuq, police sergeant grade 2; Hossein Javan Mowla'i, police warrant officer grade 2; Eltefat Dowlatkhan, police sergeant grade 2; and Habib Rasuli Dabbagh, police warrant officer grade 2.

The prosecutor of the Revolutionary Islamic Court of the city of Ardabil accused these people according to the indictments against them of killing and beating the people and closely cooperating with Rasul Samimi, one of the close associates of the former regime, of beating the demonstrators, and forcefully entering the houses of people. The defense of the defendants and the testimony of the witnesses lasted for nearly 11 hours and at the end, the prosecutor of the Islamic Revolutionary Court of the city of Ardabil defended his prosecution. About 0400 this morning the court started its consultations and the defendants Rashid Abbas Qolizadeh and Qasem Lashkari were sentenced to execution. The rest of the defendants received sentences from 1- to 5-years imprisonment. The sentences of the court concerning Rashid Abbas Qolizadeh and Qasem Lashkari, after the completion of formal ceremonies, were carried out at 0530 today.

FORMER KHORRAMSHAHR MILITARY OFFICIAL EXECUTED

LD201748 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 20 Apr 79 LD

[Text] According to a verdict issued by the Islamic Revolutionary Court of Khorramshahr, Maj Mahdi Eshraqi, deputy chief of the Khorramshahr Military District, was sentenced to death for massacring the people of this city during the Islamic movement of Iran. The death sentence has been carried out.

CUBAN DELEGATION ARRIVES IN TEHRAN 22 APRIL

LD221812 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 22 Apr 79 LD

[Text] A Cuban delegation led by the Cuban minister of state for international affairs arrived in Tehran this evening to present a special message from Cuban Prime Minister Fidel Castro to His Great Eminence Ayatollah Khomeyni. During its stay in Iran, the delegation will meet and hold talks with prime minister Bazargan and Foreign Ministry officials.

It is worth noting that Cuba will host the nonaligned summit in Havana this year.

COMMERCE MINISTER DISCUSSES TIES WITH BRAZILIAN ENVOY

ID220506 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 21 Apr 79 ID

[Text] Mr 'Reza Sadr, minister of commerce, met and held talks with the ambassador of Brazil in Iran at midday today. They discussed trade relations between the two countries and the expansion of trade. The talks lasted for 45 minutes. Relations between the two countries were also discussed.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS REPORTEDLY TO BE RESUMED WITH LIBYA

JN212033 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1940 GMT 21 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Tehran, 21 April--It is expected that Iran and Libya will resume diplomatic relations in the next few days. This follows the meeting that took place between the Libyan deputy prime minister [as received] and Khomeyni in Qom.

This was reported by the evening paper KAYHAN today. The paper, however, did not disclose the name of the Libyan emissary, the time of his arrival in Iran or the date of his meeting with Khomeyni. The Libyan emissary also met with Ayatollah Taleqani.

Diplomatic relations between the two countries were severed about 8 years ago when Iran occupied three islands in the Arabian Gulf. These islands are Greater Tunb, Lesser Tunb and Abu Musa. The two countries withdrew their ambassador at the time.

TUDEH PARTY DELEGATION VISITS PLO OFFICE IN TEHRAN

JN201852 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1745 GMT 20 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Yesterday a delegation of the Iranian communist party, TUDEH, visited the PLO office in Tehran and met with brother Hani al-Hasan. The delegation stressed the party's support for the Palestinian people's just struggle against imperialism and Zionism, aimed at establishing their liberated and independent Palestinian state. The delegation also affirmed that consolidating the joint struggle waged by the Palestinian people under the PLO and by the Iranian people under their revolution leader Ayatollah Khomeyni will have profound effects on the liberation struggle of the region's peoples in the face of the imperialist and Zionist plots.

ENTEZAM INTERVIEWED ON REVOLUTION, RELATIONS WITH PLO

ID201343 London AL-HAWADITH in Arabic 20 Apr 79 pp 30, 31 ID

[Interview given by Iranian Government spokesman Amir Entezam to Huda al-Husayni in Tehran--date not given]

[Text] I asked Amir Entezam about the Iranian Government's reaction toward Pakistan and future Iranian-Pakistani relations following the execution of Bhutto, particularly in view of the fact that Bhutto's wife is Iranian and Khomeyni personally sent a message to Pakistani President Ziaul Haq asking him to pardon Bhutto.

[Answer] I cannot answer this question as long as the Foreign Ministry has not completed discussing the matter. The question is political and I would prefer to wait for the officials to study the matter following Bhutto's execution. As far as I am personally concerned, I would rather not answer the question.

[Question] But you are the government's official spokesman.

[Answer] For this reason I have no answer whatsoever.

(In the evening, the Iranian Government condemned the execution of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto and strongly attacked Ziaul Haq for failing to respond to appeals for clemency from world leaders who pleaded for Bhutto's life. But the following day Amir 'Abbas Hoveyda was executed quietly despite appeals from world leaders).

[Question] What about Afghanistan and what aid will the Iranian Government give the Muslim rebels there?

[Answer] We are not interfering and we will not interfere in Afghanistan's domestic affairs. When some battles occurred on the borders between our countries we ordered the closure of the Iranian-Afghan border. We took this decision because we wanted to avoid any possible difficulties for which they might blame us in the future.

[Question] But we have learned that the Iranian Government sent 4,000 Iranian soldiers to help the Muslim rebels in Afghanistan.

[Answer] I assure you that this report is untrue. Like you, I heard about it but so far nobody has been able to prove that there is a single Iranian soldier on Afghanistan territory. You know that we are now passing through a critical stage because we are trying to reassemble and reorganize the Iranian Army. However, so far we have not succeeded at all. Moreover, I would like to tell you and others that even if we had an organized army we would refuse any unit of our army to any other country.

[Question] What were the reasons that led to the resignation of former Army Commander General Qarani?

[Answer] Some 20 years before General Qarani officially submitted his resignation he tried to resign because he was very exhausted. But the prime minister insisted on his remaining in office despite his exhaustion. But 20 days later when Bazargan realized that General Qarani was really tired and in view of the general's insistence, the resignation was accepted and he was thanked for his services.

[Question] Is it possible to believe that the revolution exhausts peoples and generals?

[Answer] The revolution is not the reason for exhaustion. There is the question of age and the revolution's heavy responsibilities which aged people cannot endure. This was the case of General Qarani, whom we all respect. Also we must not forget that he has endured as much as he could and the revolution does not force anybody to bear more than he can.

[Question] Ayatollah Khomeyni once said that the Iranian Government will open its arms depots for the PLO. How true is this?

[Answer] The government abides by every word uttered by Khomeyni without question. I have no knowledge of what you said, probably because I was busy working. But I would tell you that if Imam Khomeyni made such a statement he will carry it out because we are committed to it.

[Question] You mean to say that Imam Khomeyni's words are orders?

[Answer] Yes, they are orders.

[Question] What is Khomeyni's real role at this stage with the government's presence?

[Answer] Ayatollah Khomeyni was the one who led our people's struggle against the tyranny, dictatorship and corruption of the former regime. At present Khomeyni is our great leader. Therefore, the government consults him and carries out his advice on major issues concerning our country's fate.

[Question] Can we know how deep relations between the Iranians and the PLO are?

[Answer] For a long time the Iranian people have greatly respected the PLO's struggle. Now, following the Iranian revolution's success and after Yasir 'Arafat's visit, the relations have become deeper.

[Question] We have learned that the PLO has helped the Iranian revolution with arms and funds. What is your comment on this?

[Answer] I have no knowledge of your information. Personally all I know is that there was no such aid, whether individually or collectively, from the Palestinian revolution to the Iranian revolution. Our revolution was carried out by our Iranian people alone and no other party in the world had anything to do with the blood that we offered for the sake of our revolution.

With regard to financial aid, when Imam Khomeyni was staying in France, Yasir 'Arafat offered financial aid to Iran but Khomeyni thanked him and declined the offer. All I can assure you is that the heroic Iranian people staged their revolution without the help of any foreign quarter.

[Question] What sort of relations will Iran have with Saudi Arabia and the gulf states?

[Answer] We have friendly relations with all the world's countries, including those neighboring us. At present we are considering the means that would enable us to further develop such relations, particularly with the gulf states, in order to establish a stable peace in our area because stability is advantageous to us as much as it is for the gulf states. Is this not so?

[Question] Does the Iranian Government intend to adopt a stand with or against Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat?

[Answer] Following the signing of the Egyptian-Israeli treaty, the Iranian Foreign Ministry immediately started studying the future of Iranian-Egyptian relations in the light of this development. As soon as specific results are reached they will be put to Bazargan's government. The government will adopt the attitude that you in the east are expecting. I would like to remind you that we always consult Ayatollah Khomeini on important issues.

[Question] In what manner can the president of the republic rule in the future with the presence of a Revolutionary Council whose powers are considered superior to and stronger than all other powers?

[Answer] I cannot answer this question now because it must wait for the declaration of the new constitution. The nature of relations and their interconnection will be clearly stated in the constitutional provisions.

[Question] Does this mean that the Revolutionary Council, which according to international custom is provisional, will remain?

[Answer] No comment. We must wait for the declaration of the constitutional provisions.

[Question] Are you not one of the members drafting the constitution of the Islamic Republic?

[Answer] No, I am not a member and therefore I know nothing.

[Question] Is it true that you know nothing?

[Answer] Everything I say is true and sincere. There is no reason to lie.

[Question] But as official government spokesman you must at least know something.

[Answer] It is true that I am official government spokesman, but I am only acquainted with matters actually being dealt with and known to the government. As for matters that have not yet reached the government, how can I know them or give an opinion on them that might commit my government? I know that the constitution will be declared shortly so that the Iranian people will know its contents. Every Iranian citizen will have the right to express his opinion on the constitution, after which the Constitutional Assembly will endorse it so it can be enforced.

[Question] The Iranian Government said that it is against giving autonomy to the minorities. Yesterday Prime Minister Bazargan attacked the left and accused it of following the methods of the previous regime. Do you believe that by so doing you are pursuing a path that will spare Iran a civil war?

[Answer] We are proceeding in accordance with the opinion of the majority of the Iranian people. What you call left or right does not constitute any power in relation to us. Our provisional government, as the imam has called it, has obtained the support of the majority of the Iranian people. We are therefore committed to what the majority wants. Furthermore, the results of the referendum on the Islamic Republic show you that what you call minorities or leftists represent only a very small minority--less than 1 percent. [paragraph continues]

Nevertheless, and despite the fact that it is a small minority, we will continue to respect its rights in the future but we will remain in line with the Iranian majority.

[Question] How can you call it a small minority? There are millions of Kurds, Turkomen, Baluchis and Arabs.

[Answer] Because you must distinguish between the demands of the Kurdish, Turkomen and Arab peoples and the national problems. Their demands are the same as those of the Iranian people. We will respect them and implement them. But the troublemakers are only a few hundred and they are not revolutionaries. They have been detained. We consider the demands of our Kurdish, Turkomen, and Arab brothers in the south as legitimate rights. Also, don't forget that the inhabitants of those provinces have voted for the Islamic Republic.

[Question] It is being said in the West following the executions carried out by your revolution and the acts perpetrated by members of Khomeyni committees that Iran has shifted from monarchy to mullarchy [rule by mullahs]. What is your answer to this?

[Answer] Those who are against our revolution are many. They have nothing to do except to look for attributes harmful to us, such as this one. I assure you that the forthcoming Iranian State will be a popular state based on Islamic ethics. We will follow the advice of our religious leaders who are really contrary to what our enemies attribute to them. You must wait in order to find out that the West is wrong in all the qualities it attributes to our revolution exactly as it was wrong in its expectations and gambles on the continuation of the shah.

NVOI DEMANDS PURGES IN REVOLUTIONARY COMMITTEES

TA201425 [Editorial Report TA] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Azerbaijani to Iran at 1745 GMT on 19 April carries a commentary entitled "Let Us Foil the Plots of the Enemies of the Revolution in Unity and Solidarity." The commentary says: "Dear compatriots: Although the Iranian nation's revolution, in its victorious course, has reached the stage of reconstruction, the enemies of the revolution, driven by a panicky desperation, are engaged in treacherous activities designed to weaken the forces protecting the revolution and to create discord and hostility among them." After noting that "the enemy is making use of every opportunity to undermine the revolution," the commentary refers "to the recent incident in which His Great Holiness Ayatollah Taleqani's two sons were arrested by a group of imam's committee members," and says: "This incident shows that dishonest and antirevolutionary persons have succeed in infiltrating the imam's committees and that they are engaged in antirevolutionary activities in those committees. Prime Minister Bazargan stated clearly on various occasions that the committees are interfering in the government's work and that a segment of the clergy does not want to obey the directives of the government of the Islamic Republic and of the revolutionary leaders.

"The situation confirms the need for extensive purges in these committees and for checking and establishing the identities of their members. These committees, which act in the name of Imam Khomeyni, should be composed of persons who are loyal to and actually support the revolution."

"The right course would be to have these revolutionary committees and councils elected by reliable persons who are loyal to the revolution in every quarter, in every establishment, in every office and in every factory and plant. Those elected should be responsible and answerable to those who have elected them."

After noting that the Iranian nation made great sacrifices to insure the success of the revolution, the commentary says: "This mature and brave nation, which has won worldwide admiration, has every right to take an active and practical part in the country's affairs and in the shaping of its destiny. Our view is that the people can participate in the country's affairs in this way only through organizations freely elected by them."

The commentary then says that "experience has shown that many of the revolutionary committees have deviated from the revolutionary course and are damaging the revolution and the reputation of Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the nation and the revolution." It goes on: "As has been stated on various occasions by His Holiness Imam Khomeyni, these committees must be extensively purged and they must be cleaned of dishonest and untrustworthy persons, and especially of those who have infiltrated them by disguising their real aims."

The commentary says: "The enemies of the revolution--the imperialists, and the remnants of the ousted regime and of SAVAK and their Maoist partners--are desperately trying to create discord and hostility in the ranks of the revolutionary strugglers and to cause them to kill each other. They thus want to weaken the revolution and finally to fish in troubled waters and to realize their evil aims."

The commentary concludes: "Under these conditions it is the task of all the people, and of all national, democratic and revolutionary forces and organizations, not to fall into the trap of the enemies of the revolution. All revolutionary, progressive and national forces, in unity of word and action, should do what is needed to protect and strengthen the revolution's achievements. United they should take action to insure that the revolution develops in security and speedily and that the remnants of the defunct regime are destroyed. They must also help the Government of the Islamic Republic to implement its programs of revolutionary reconstruction."

"As was the case during the period of revolutionary struggle, today also it is the task of all national, democratic and revolutionary forces to foil the desperate anti-revolutionary efforts of the enemies of the revolution, through joint, firm and energetic action and by making use of the opportunities provided by revolutionary achievements."

The radio then carries a commentary entitled "The Army Should Be the Guardian of Revolutionary Achievements." The commentary says: "Dear compatriots: In an interview with (?an official) reporter of the Iranian Islamic Republic the day before yesterday, Iran's naval forces commander, Rear Adm. Ahmad Madani, said that during the shah's reign the naval forces, like all of Iran's other armed forces, were serving the interests of international imperialism and neocolonialism; and that the implementers of this policy, who, under the direction of their overseas masters, tried to act as the gendarme [jendarma] of the Persian Gulf and Indian [as heard] region, never cared about the interests of the people."

After this introduction, the commentary scores the shah for making Iran "economically and militarily dependent on U.S. imperialism," and said that "during the reign of this traitor the Iranian Army became an instrument of the Pentagon," and that "the United States turned Iran into its military strategic base by imposing on it the imperialist and aggressive CENTO and a series of bilateral military agreements."

The commentary then refers to arms purchases by the shah and says: "Over the last 5 years, \$20 billion of our country's oil income were spent on the purchase of arms, to help the United State's sick and crisis-ridden economy. All this money flowed into the U.S. monopolies' coffers instead of being spent on improving our country's economic, industrial and social conditions and our people's standard of living."

"Obviously an army, which was equipped with U.S. arms and guided by U.S. advisers and which even received its orders in English, could not be a national army, and could not protect the Iranian nation's interests. Our country, as any other independent country, needs an army which will serve its interests and will be able to defend its frontiers and territorial integrity. Rear Adm Ahmad Madani stated that the army's military and strategic policies have been changed following the dumping of the dictatorship into history's dustbin by the revolution. He said that the armed forces, including the navy, no longer support the interests of international imperialism and domestic reaction--they only support the interests of the entire nation."

The commentary concludes: "During the revolution, the majority of the members of Iran's armed forces proved that they are a part of the country's people, and our people observed that these patriotic soldiers are fully conscious of their national responsibility and that they have not refrained from self-sacrifice. The Iranian revolution triumphed as a result of the great struggle of the broad masses of all classes of the country. Following centuries of terror and oppression our nation has now won its freedom. Let no one doubt that the Iranian Islamic Republic's armed forces will be the guardians and defenders of the entire nation and the achievements of its victorious revolution."

NVOI ON U.S. ARMS SALES TO NEAR, MIDDLE EAST

TA202336 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 2100 GMT 13 Apr 79 TA

[Unattributed commentary: "United States of America, the Greatest Seller of Arms"]

[Text] Dear compatriots: The United States sold \$12 billion worth of arms to foreign countries in 1977 and \$13.8 billion in 1978.

The sale of modern arms and ammunition to the countries of the Middle East and those in the Persian Gulf area has increased noticeably.

Since 1972 the detested shah purchased several billions of dollars worth of aircraft, warships and different types of missiles from the United States. As a result, by the time he was toppled, he had spent an estimated \$70 billion.

With the signing of the agreement between Egypt and Israel, the United States will increase its sale of arms to Egypt. During the first years (?their) military (?commitment) will exceed 1 and 1/2 billion dollars to Egypt and more than 3 billion dollars to Israel.

The United States has started an arms race in the southern part of the Arabian Peninsula. In this area, the purchase of U.S. arms by Saudi Arabia is increasing. U.S. officials admit that they intend to sell 60 modern seek-and-destroy aircraft which will cost Saudi Arabia \$1 and 1/2 billion.

In collaboration with Saudi Arabia, the Pentagon is creating an explosive situation in the Arabian Peninsula. It is instigating North Yemen against South Yemen. It is drawing the attention of Saudi Arabia's regime, which militarily is dependent on the United States, to this conflict and is encouraging military clashes between the two Yemens.

Carter, in his turn, decided to put \$400 million worth of arms at the disposal of North Yemen. It is clear that the Pentagon (is planning) to use these arms against the Democratic Republic of Yemen. In the Middle East, Washington also fans political contests. While selling U.S. arms to Turkey and [word indistinct] to six military bases, the Pentagon resumed its activity in this country. By exerting pressure on the Turkish Government and by promising huge economic assistance, the United States is drawing Turkey into the military policy of NATO and into the eastern Mediterranean orbit.

Through the sale of arms to other countries in the Middle East, the United States of America is trying to amend the loss it sustained because of Iran's curtailment of purchases of U.S. arms and ammunition. As we know, Iran tore up the agreement signed for the purchase of 160 seek-and-destroy aircraft for the Iranian Army and stopped the assembly of military helicopters in our country. These tactics of the provisional revolutionary Islamic government deprive the arms manufacturing monopolies of their astronomical profits and force the Government of the United States to start maneuvering.

Apparently, the United States agreed to repurchase from Iran 80 Phantoms [as heard] equipped with Phoenix missiles. However, it is known that these aircraft will not be shipped back to the United States. Instead, they will be sold to Israel or to Saudi Arabia. Should Saudi Arabia purchase these Phantoms, it would have to increase the number of U.S. military specialists by several hundred in order to service those Phantoms. Thus, militarily, Saudi Arabia will be more dependent upon the United States.

The United States is increasing the availability of arms to Near and Middle East countries in order to intensify the arms race and aggravate the situation in this strategically vital area by expanding its military presence. Why? Because of oil. The United States is also trying to control reactionary regimes and to prevent the expansion of national liberation movements.

LATE REPORT: FURTHER ON NAQADEH FIGHTING

LD231345 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 23 Apr 79 LD

[Text] We do not have any accurate information on the situation in Naqadeh because roads in the surrounding areas are closed and because of the lack of telephone communication.

However, it is said that Naqadeh is clamer today and shooting is continuing only in the surrounding villages. Army helicopters are flying around the area and army tanks and armored cars are stationed in the mountainous area and to the north of the town. Our reporter in Piranshahr, who had gone to Qareneh village 5 km south of Naqadeh, reported that despite the announcement of the cease-fire, the sound of scattered shooting could be heard around the town.

Moreover, the commander of the 1st Brigade in Piranshahr told our reporter that Naqadeh has been getting calmer since 1000 today. Our reporter adds that the bazaar, the schools and the offices in the city have remained closed for the third day.

Our colleagues from the radio and television center in Urumiyeh report:

Following the publication of the text of the agreement of the goodwill delegations from Urumiyeh and Mahabad and the representatives of the disputing parties in Naqadeh about the need to establish a cease-fire and the continuation of talks in a peaceful environment, free from tension and the stationing of army forces in the critical areas in the city, the situation in Naqadeh is growing more peaceful since this morning and the confrontation and fighting have lessened to a noticeable degree.

At the same time, Mohammad Mehdi 'Abbasi, governor general of West Azarbaijan, in a telephone conversation with our reporter in the radio and television center in Urumiyeh, said he is satisfied at the return of calm to the city. He said: The cease-fire is being observed to some extent. The army is also stationed there and people who have been in contact with the area say that at the moment there is not too much fighting going on.

Asked about his plans for the area, the governor general said: As far as subsequent action is concerned, we hope to station the gendarmerie here and let them take care of the security of the area. Later we shall see to the disagreements between the people and, God willing, we shall form a city council for them.

Asked about the causes of the disagreement, the governor general said: Some [word indistinct] demonstrated there, and they were armed. After the demonstrations some shooting took place, but it is not certain who started it. This should be investigated and made clear. Our reporter asked: Has anything been done to identify the inciters of the troubles? [Passage indistinct]

The governor general has also just announced the agreement of the minister of the interior to the stationing of a gendarmerie unit in Naqadeh to keep order.

At the same time, the Red Lion and Sun Society in Urumiyeh announced that today a well-equipped medical team has been sent by Ayatollah Taleqani to help care for the injured in Naqadeh.

We have no accurate information about the precise number of dead and injured, but unconfirmed reports put the number of dead on both sides at between 100 and 150 and the number of injured at 500.

Today, the Central Committee of the Democratic Party of Iranian Kordestan, in an announcement addressed to the people of Naqadeh said: In order that the evil, treacherous aims may be defeated, it is the duty of the Kurdish and Turkish brothers to nullify this plot in a brotherly spirit. In this announcement it is said that all Kurdish and Turkish brothers are requested to deliver a heavy blow to those who are causing sedition and those who are the enemies of the Islamic revolution of Iran, through their brotherly love.

The last report from Naqadeh indicates that the city was quiet this morning and the leaders of the two sides started their discussions to reestablish a cease-fire. The deputy governor general of West Azarbaijan, who took part in this meeting, told the PARS reporter: The leaders of the two quarreling sides in the city of Naqadeh have reached agreement about the announcement of a new cease-fire, and this announcement will most probably be released within the hour.

AFGHANISTAN

TARAKI SCORES IRANIAN, PAKISTANI INTERFERENCE

OW220002 Hong Kong AFP in English 2346 GMT 21 Apr 79 OW

[Text] Islamabad, 22 Apr (AFP)--Afghan President Nur Mohammed Taraki, in a radio broadcast monitored here, last night accused Iran and Pakistan of interfering in Afghanistan and supporting Muslim opponents of his government.

He said "imperialist forces" wanted to regain control of Afghanistan and turn it into a stronghold against the socialist world. Neighbouring countries were "playing with fire" if they contemplated aggression against his country, he declared.

The Marxist Afghan leader said Iran professed friendship yet interfered in Afghan affairs. "If they do not stop we will teach them a lesson," he told a delegation of party workers from Paktia Province bordering on Pakistan.

The "troublemakers" in Afghanistan were foreign infiltrators, he said, and U.S. dollars and Pakistani rupees had been found on some of those who had been captured. President Taraki reiterated Afghanistan's assertion that its neighbours had sent in troops disguised as Afghans to help foment Muslim insurgency.

INCREASED REBEL ACTIVITY REPORTED ON ANNIVERSARY EVE

BK230200 Hong Kong AFP in English 0000 GMT 23 Apr 79 BK

[Text] Torkham, Pakistan, 23 Apr (AFP)--Muslim rebels have stepped up their activities against the government in Afghanistan as President Nur Mohammad Taraki prepares to celebrate the first anniversary next Friday of the coup which brought his Marxist regime to power, travellers reaching this border town said today.

They said there had been attacks by rebels on the garrison town of Jalalabad and that government planes had bombed the (Shargan) region, inflicting some casualties.

The travellers said the Taraki government sealed the Afghan-Pakistani border twice for three hours yesterday and on Saturday because of reported disturbances inside Afghanistan.

They said there were reports of severe fighting in Paktia and Kunar provinces east of the Afghan capital of Kabul near the Pakistan border. They said the Muslim rebels had captured two districts.

Kabul Radio last night quoted President Taraki as saying that the rebels--who he called "foreign agents" who deserved no mercy--were plotting to pave the way for reactionaries to regain control of Afghanistan by branding his government as one of "infidels".

Meanwhile, the travellers said Kabul itself was quiet, with government buildings and streets being decorated with the red flags of President Taraki's Khalq (Peoples) Party to celebrate Friday's anniversary.

PAKISTAN

ZIAUL HAQ ANNOUNCES NEW CABINET, ADDRESSES NEWS CONFERENCE

BK211533 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 21 Apr 79 BK

[Text] A new federal cabinet was sworn in at Rawalpindi this afternoon. The new federal cabinet is comprised of 13 ministers, 2 ministers of state and 6 advisers. Ten ministries and two ministers of state took their oaths of office today. President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq administered the oath of office in Urdu. The other three ministers will be sworn in later.

Names of federal ministers and their portfolios are as follows:

Defense	Mir Ali Ahmed Talpur
Labor & Manpower, Northern Areas & Kashmir	
Affairs, Petroleum & Natural Resources	Lt Gen Faiez Ali Chisti
Housing & Works and Water & Power	Air Marshal Inamul Haq
Production and Industries	Lt Gen Ghulam Hussan Khan
Finance, Provincial Coordination & Commerce;	
Deputy Chairman of Planning Commission	Ghulam Ishaq Khan
Education	Mohammad Ali Khan of Hoti
Food, Agriculture and Cooperatives	Rear Adm Fazil Janjua
Interior, Religious Affairs, Minority	
Affairs & Political Affairs	Mahmud A. Haroon
Railways, Local Government & Rural Development	Maj Gen Jamal Syed Mian
Attorney General, Law & Parliamentary Affairs	Sharifuddin Pirzada
Communications	Mohyuddin Baluch
Cultural & Tourism	Javed Hashmi
Information & Broadcasting	Retired Maj Gen Shamid Hamed

Sharifuddin Pirzada, Air Marshal Inamul Haq and Mohammad Ali Khan of Hoti will be sworn in later.

Ministers of state and their portfolios are as follows:

Export Development	Hamid D. Habib
National Council of Social Welfare	Mahmud Ali

The five advisers will be of the rank of minister of state, and retired Justice Hamoodur Rahman, who will be in charge of parliamentary affairs, will be of cabinet minister rank.

Names of advisers and their portfolios are as follows:

Foreign Affairs	Agha Shadi
Higher Education	Dr M. Afzal
Overseas Pakistani Affairs	Muazzam Ali
(?Health)	Hakim Mohammad Syed
Chairman of Pakistan Tourism Development Corporation	Begum Waqarun Nisa Noon

Chief martial law administrator Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq will be chief executive and will be in charge of foreign affairs, health, population, science and technology, states and frontier affairs, cabinet and establishment divisions and planning commission departments.

The president, addressing a news conference after the oath-taking ceremony, said that the basic aim of the new cabinet is to restore democracy, hold elections and transfer power to the elected representatives of the people. He said that, besides paying special attention to the recovery of the economy and enforcement of Islamic rules, our basic aim is for democracy to be restored, and we will continue our efforts to achieve this aim.

The president said that elections will be held under the supervision of the armed forces and the judiciary, and they will be completely free and fair. Martial law will be lifted after the transfer of power to the elected government.

Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq said that the new cabinet is impartial and nonpartisan, and its members will have no dealings with practical politics. The president made clear that members of his cabinet will not be eligible to take part in the elections. He said that cabinet members serving the government will retain their former posts and continue to perform their duties. Civil ministers will have to resign from their posts by the 31st of next month if any of them intend to participate in the elections.

Replying to a question regarding the ordinance on the framework of [Islamic] law, the president said: We are reviewing measures and remedies by which adherence to some rules and regulations on the part of political parties will be declared obligatory, so that the nation will not face the difficulties and issues it faced during the last elections.

Asked when the restrictions on political activities will be lifted, he said: Our main effort is to minimize the duration of campaigning.

Replying to another question, the president said that the constitutional amendment to balance the rights between the elected president and the elected prime minister will be made well before the elections. He has made contact with all political parties in this regard, and most of the parties are agreed with him. He has assured the political parties that he would exchange views with them on this issue either at a roundtable conference or individually with political leaders so that a consensus can be reached on this issue.

Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq said: I have no political ambition, nor will I be a candidate for any political position.

Replying to a question on the role of the armed forces, he said that the armed forces is the sole organization which can guarantee the stability of the country. He said: That is why I consider it important that the armed forces, which is a united force, should have a constitutional role. The armed forces should come to solve a political crisis for a limited period and go back to the barracks after the crisis is solved. He said that a decision in this regard will be made after discussions with the political parties.

Replying to a question on the elections of local bodies, he said the issue is being reviewed and an announcement will be made at an appropriate time.

Regarding the process of accountability, he told the news correspondents that this would be completed well before the elections. He further said that he himself and members of his present and past cabinets were also subject to accountability.

Asked his opinion on the suspension of U.S. economic aid to Pakistan, he said that this actually was a blessing in disguise for the nation. The nation will now avoid reliance on others and will try to be self-reliant.

The president said he was confident that the people, who have high capabilities, will realize the need of the hour and, acting in a spirit of sacrifice, will prove that they can survive by depending on their own resources.

He reiterated that the country is determined to implement its atomic energy program because the only aim of this program is the peaceful use of atomic energy. He declared that the country will never forgo the uses of atomic technology. In this connection, Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq expressed hope that the country will face this challenge with determination and will not hesitate to make any sacrifice and unitedly face the difficulties.

The president said the government has taken some steps to meet the situation.

He said the government subsidy on wheat flour was being reduced. It will now be maintained at 8 to 10 rupees per maund. He also said that the government is trying to reduce nondevelopmental expenditures; and many steps have been taken in this direction. He emphasized that the government expenditures could be reduced to a great extent by introducing saving habits in all departments.

Asked about the Afghan refugees, the president said the United Nations' attention had been drawn to this problem and we are also trying to find international assistance, because the number of Afghan refugees have now reached 47,000. This number is increasing at the rate of 5,000 per month. The president said the Afghan Government had been apprised of the matter.

The president said: We held cordial talks with the Afghan commerce minister during his recent visit to Pakistan. He said: We told the Afghan minister that whatever was happening in Afghanistan was regarded as its internal affairs. However, it was impossible for Pakistan, on humanitarian grounds, to expel the Afghan refugees. It was also our religious and moral obligation to help them, but Pakistan has made it very clear that its soil should not be used for any subversive activity.

The president said he had requested the Afghan Government to try to remove basic causes that led to the exodus of the refugees to Pakistan and if necessary seal its borders.

Answering another question, the president said that there had been two shelling incidents and one incident of firing from the Afghanistan side onto Pakistan territory. He said, however, no such incident had been reported in the last 10 days.

About economic and political coordination between Islamic states, he said that not only the government but the entire 75 million people of Pakistan will support any such proposal. He emphasized that if Muslims, especially Muslims of this region, wanted to progress, then they should unite.

About communal riots in the Indian city of Jamshedpur, the president said those affected deserve all our sympathy and that we have conveyed our feelings to the Indian Government in this connection. He said Pakistan's relationship with India was very delicate, and we did not want to be misunderstood on this score.

Asked about the possibility of increasing government salaries of employees who are affected by inflation, the president said the pay commission is reviewing this matter in detail. The president added that an increase in salaries was not possible now due to financial pressures.

In answer to a question, he said the mercy petitions of the remaining four convicts in the Mohammad Ahmed Khan murder case were being reviewed. He said this delay had been caused by their involvement in other cases.

Asked whether the People's Party would be allowed to participate in the elections, the president said his government is not against any political party. About the detention of Begum Nusrat Bhutto, he said this issue was under the jurisdiction of the provincial government.

The president said he had directed all ministers to keep people apprised of their respective ministries' activities. For this purpose, they should call press conferences from time to time.

HAQ: PAKISTAN WILL NOT SACRIFICE NATIONAL HONOR FOR AID

BK221026 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 22 Apr 79 BK

[Text] The president, Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq, has declared that Pakistan will not sacrifice its national honor and prestige for the sake of foreign aid. He was addressing peasants and zamindars [landlords] at the inauguration of wheat harvesting of the Punjab Wheat Corporation farm near Khanewal today. He said Pakistan has been denied economic aid by certain countries, perhaps under the impression that it would surrender to pressure. But he declared on behalf of the nation that the Muslims did not fear anybody. The people of Pakistan, he said, were prepared to insure their national sovereignty at every cost. He said if anybody thought that they would accept foreign aid at the expense of their conscience and Muslim honor, he was sadly mistaken. He said Pakistan was prepared to starve rather than compromise its national honor.

He was confident that the people of Pakistan would face the difficulties with courage and fortitude and strive in every (?way) to make their country stand on its own feet.

Haq on Nuclear Energy

BK221749 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 22 Apr 79 BK

[Text] The president, Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq, has said there is possibility of discovery of oil at six places in the country. Addressing a news conference at the helipad of a farm near Khanewal before his departure for Multan, he said experimental drilling is also in progress at four places. According to indications so far, there might be success, with the grace of God.

In reply to a question about the development of nuclear energy, the president said Pakistan wants to use this energy for peaceful purposes. He said, as a sovereign and independent nation it is the right of the people of Pakistan to utilize the nuclear power for their progress, and they will not surrender it.

The president pointed out that the Indian prime minister, in a letter to him, had indicated that Pakistan was heading toward the production of a nuclear bomb which will disturb peace. He said he has pointed out that India had three nuclear plants, but Pakistan was just thinking about one and that, too, for peaceful purposes. He has also proposed to India to make South Asia a non-nuclear weapon zone, with all nuclear installations under the international safeguard, and declare the Indian Ocean a nuclear-free zone. But there had been no response so far.

Asked if the United States had agreed to resume economic assistance to Pakistan on certain conditions, the president said those are just rumors. He said the stoppage of aid would no doubt have an effect on Pakistan, but we have self-confidence in the nation that it would obviate these effects successfully.

About further steps for the enforcement of the Islamic system, the president said nobody could be inclined to ideologies by the mere issue of orders. It requires motivation, and no force can be greater than Islam. He said he has made a start to make this country as visualized by the quaid-e-azam [father of the nation] and Allamah Iqbal. Now every individual should realize his responsibility in making this country a truly Islamic state.

The president denied a (?suggestion) that the PNA [Pakistan National Alliance] ministers in the outgoing cabinet had been ousted. He said they had performed their duties very honestly and efficiently.

The president announced a donation of 10,000 rupees for the Khanewal Press Club. He also asked the officials concerned to arrange repairs for the local schools (?from the fund) provided by the government.

PRC TRADE DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR TALKS

BK210224 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 20 Apr 79 BK

[Text] Trade talks between Pakistan and China begin in Islamabad tomorrow morning. A four-member Chinese trade delegation led by the vice minister for foreign trade of China, Mr Chen Jie, arrived in Islamabad from Beijing this evening for this purpose. The Chinese trade team was received at the airport by the federal commerce secretary and other high officials.

At tomorrow's talks, the two sides will review implementation of the last protocol, which provided exchange of goods worth \$24 million each way. The protocol was signed by the two countries in December 1977. Both sides will also negotiate and finalize a new protocol for exchange of commodities for the next year. This will be the eighth protocol of its kind to be concluded between the two countries.

Exchange Protocol Signed

BK211038 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 21 Apr 79 BK

[Text] Goods worth \$26 million will be exchanged between Pakistan and China under a trade protocol signed in Islamabad this morning. The new protocol, the eighth of its kind since 1963, provides for further expansion of trade as compared to the last protocol signed in 1977. It will remain in force for 1 year.

Items to be exported by Pakistan to China include cotton, cotton yarn, textile goods, leather and other goods.

The Chinese exports will include steel billets, pig iron, coal, tools, workshops implements, sheet and glass plates, construction and roadbuilding machinery and telecommunications equipment.

The signing of the protocol was preceded by an hour-long negotiation between the two sides during which the implementation of the last protocol was reviewed and details of the new one discussed, the protocol was signed by the federal commerce secretary, Mr Izharul Haq and the leader of the visiting Chinese trade team, Mr Chen Jie, vice minister of foreign trade.